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Extract from Prof. Emmons's last

GEOLOGICAL REPORT.

ECONOMICAL PRODUCTS OF THE COAL FIELDS, AND OF THE RED SANDSTONES.

Industry never lacks materials upon which to expend its energy. It is not cupidity which always seeks the useful, in the rough quarries of nature. The occurrence of one valuable product is but a step towards the discovery of another; and we are frequently surprised at the numerous wants which are supplied in a single series of sediments. In addition to the coal, which is the first object of pursuit, and the discovery of which has opened the way for others, and which probably would be useless, were there no coal; iron ore, free stones, grindstone grits, and fire-clays, may be enumerated.

The iron ores belong to two or three distinct kinds:

1. The ordinary hydrous peroxides, with argillaceous matter, which are undoubtedly the altered products derived from the argillaceous carbonate.

2. The same kind in appearance, but which is magnetic.

3. The black band of the Scotch miners, and which is regarded by a gentleman well acquainted with this ore, as the *Blackbest* of the Scottish miners.

All these kinds appear to be abundant, or to be coextensive with the coal slates. I am not able to speak of the extent of the brown magnetic ore which occurs upon the plantation of Mr. Tyson. It is an interesting anomaly in the way of iron ores, to find the brown ores, with their ordinary aspect, strongly magnetic. I suspect this kind may be confined to the surface, inasmuch, as under the action of light, and perhaps certain atmospheric influences, the black ores of the older rocks become very strong magnets.

The argillaceous carbonate, when exposed to meteoric influence, the hydrous peroxide, with argillaceous matter, occurs at the depth of about two hundred and thirty feet in the shaft at Egypt. It is frequently found outcropping above the coal seams, in nodular masses of different forms and sizes, and may be employed as a clue to the position of the coal seams; inasmuch, as there are no known bituminous seams above the iron ore beds. The principal seams are below; but inasmuch as there is another outcropping of iron below the seams, about thirty-four yards distant, it is necessary to be on guard, so as not to be led astray by the inferior beds of iron. These outcropping beds of iron ore at the Gulf, are undoubtedly the seams of black band, belonging to the next seam of coal below the main seam, which at Egypt is thirty feet below in the shaft. But this ore, though traces of its outcropping may be seen at several places, is not always to be found upon the surface. It is rarely as strong at any place, as at the Gulf.

The argillaceous carbonate occurs in balls, and in continuous beds. They are adjacent to each other. The color of the ore is gray or drab; it effervesces with acids, and is somewhat silicious; and certain parts of the seams of ore are tough, it differs in no respect from the argillaceous carbonate of the carboniferous series. It contains about thirty-three per cent. of metallic iron. The surface ores being altered, the carbonates contain fifty per cent. of metallic iron. This is not too large a per centage to be estimated for the magnetic ores of the Tyson plantation. Of the quantity of these carbonates there can be no doubt; since they occur along the entire outcrop of the slates of the coal series. A very beautiful and rich kind is found at Benjamin Wicker's beyond the known limits of the coal seam; so, at the other extreme, at Murchison's, it is still in place, and holding the same relations as at the Gulf, at Egypt, or McIver's.

I am unable to distinguish the black band from the argillaceous carbonate, where it has been subjected to meteoric influences. I have, heretofore, maintained and expressed the opinion, that there were two bands of the ore under consideration; one above, and the other below, the main coal seam; but the shaft at Egypt proves the existence of the black band accompanying the little coal seam; and hence, it is probable that what appears to be argillaceous carbonate, is the black band, changed by exposure to the air. There is, probably, only two bands of the argillaceous carbonate—the continuous band or seam, and the band of iron balls in proximity with each other.

This is mined with great ease and facility. Although hard and difficult to penetrate with the auger, yet, when the slate beneath the band is taken out, tons of it fall into the pit at once. The expense therefore of mining, is trifling under the circumstances; and hence, there is no reason for doubting the feasibility of making iron from it at a profit.

The black band invariably accompanies the coal seams. There are now known three seams of it; one between the main coal seams, another immediately below, and a third, equally important, accompanying the little coal seam thirty feet below the former, and from which it is separated by slates and gritty fire-clay, fifteen feet thick.

The black band owes its high value as an ore, to the facility with which it is converted into pig, and the quality of the pig produced from it. The ore itself is black and somewhat massive, as a slate; fracture compact and even, or only slightly conchoidal. It would be mistaken for a heavy massive slate.

This ore was first discovered at Farmersville; but it was not suspected to be the *Scotch black band;* but that it would prove available ore there could be no doubt. Mr. Paton, a gentleman of great experience in iron making, first suggested to Mr. McClane the character of the ore. Examination proved the correctness of the gentleman's opinion already referred to. When roasted it is strongly magnetic, and probably the brown magnetic ore of Tyson's, is only an altered black band, as it occurs also in layers, or in the form of a fissile ferruginous slate.

The composition of the black band was determined for me by my friend Dr. Jackson. It is composed of,

Carbon,	31.30
Peroxide of iron,	47.50
Silex,	9.00
Bitumen and water,	8 81
Sulphur,	3 39
	100 00

* * * * *

This ore becomes important, in consequence of the facility of its conversion into pig. I am not able to say whether the 89 hundredths per cent. of sulphur in the roasted ore is sufficient to exert much influence in the furnace product; probably not. In the progress of mining, the black band is so closely connected with the coal, that it will necessarily be raised; and hence, a valuable ore will be obtained at the surface, with only a trifling additional cost, over that which attends the mining and raising of the coal only.

From the occurrence of this ore, the mineral resources or the wealth of the coal field is very much increased. We may, therefore, congratulate the friends of the Deep river improvement, and those of the mining interest of the country, on this accession of valuable products; which must secure for this region important establishments for the manufacture of iron.

In connexion with the subject of iron ores, I may very properly introduce those which are denominated materials for construction, such as free stones and fire-clays. The red and purple sandstones abound, in the lower red sandstone, with beds suitable for building stone. The color of these beds, whatever it may be, is lively and inviting. Indeed, no difference can be discovered between those of Deep river and those of the Hudson river, or the Connecticut river sandstone.

[Professor Emmons remarks that these quarries of stone will become very valuable if the improvements of that region are made as contemplated, though now valueless, where people are constantly tempted to change place and emigrate.]

The *fire-clays*, though they are not found beneath every coal seam, still are common in connexion with the coal, and between the main and little seams. It is well known that they are important for fire-brick and other kindred purposes, where a refractory article is required. * * * These singular beds are regarded as the soil upon which the coal-producing plants grew. Whether this view be true or not, the fact is well accounted for by this theory. * * *

Millstones.—Beneath the red sandstone, the conglomerate is so perfectly consolidated that it forms a valuable millstone. This is made up almost entirely of compacted quartz pebbles, which are so firmly imbedded that their fracture is often directly across the axis of the pebble, where it would be expected to break out. These pebbles are derived from the quartz veins of the Taconic system, and hence, consist of milky quartz.

The beds vary in thickness from six inches to eighteen, or even two feet.

The stone is adapted to the grinding of Indian corn. They are said to be better corustones than the French Burrhstone; for grinding wheat, the latter have been always preferred, as they are far less liable to heat the flour. Several quarries are opened in Moore county, and from them the country is principally supplied. The conglomerate at or near the base of the upper sandstone is less consolidated, and is not so well adapted to the formation of millstones. The thickness of the beds is from forty to sixty feet; but it is a mass which thins out, and hence its thickness at several points is extremely variable. The lower sandstone, with its conglomerates, is better developed in the south-west part of Moore county than elsewhere. We find, even at the Gulf, the conglomerate ceases to be an important stratum. * * * *

Grindstone Grits.—In the midst of the gray stone beds, more particularly those which occupy a place between the two red sandstones, I have frequently observed valuable grits, which are suitable both for course and fine grindstones. Grindstones have, however, been frequently made from the reddish bed as well as the drab and gray grits. These stones have been made to supply the wants of the citizens in a neighborhood far removed from the means of transporting heavy materials.

Bituminous Slate.—The slates of the coal series, especially where they are very near the coal seams, are highly bituminous. They are known to contain 28·6 per cent. of volatile matter, and 19·55 per cent. of fixed carbon. Slates are employed for illumination in Europe, when they are near a large population. It would seem, therefore, that the slates of Deep river may, under favorable circumstances, be employed for this purpose. It is evident that they cannot be transported far for any purpose. They ignite readily in the fire and in a candle, blaze and burn with a good flame, emitting a white light. The question may be entertained, whether it is not possible to obtain the bitumen or volatile matter in a portable state. The importance of light and fuel certainly warrant trials for this purpose. Even the slate far removed from the coal seams is combustible, and highly so. It is doubtful whether such a mass of bituminous slates exists even in the carboniferous series. It is impossible to estimate the amount of combustible matter locked up in them, and which it is possible may be turned to some account.

Water Buckets.—We usually decline making any editorial reference to advertisements in our columns; and will not admit that an advertising customer has any claim upon us for such notice, as he only pays for the space occupied by his advertisement. Nevertheless, we will depart from our usual course, to call the attention of North Carolina merchants to Mr. Makepeace's establishment at Fayetteville for the manufacture of water buckets. Mr. M. is an enterprising and worthy citizen of our State; and money paid to him for the product of his labor, is not sent out of the State, but again invested among us—adding to the wealth and prosperity of the community.

If our own worthy mechanics were adequately sustained and encouraged, instead of looking to the North for every article of mechanism, a great deal of pressure in money matters would be avoided.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

A Hero Gone!—Telegraphic intelligence from New Orleans is to the effect that Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, the Arctic Navigator, is dead. He died at Havana on the 16th inst., peacefully and gently. The greatest sympathy was manifested by the officials of the island, all of whom attended the obsequies, including the Captain General and an immense concourse of residents and others. The corpse was carried to New Orleans on the steamer Cahawba, and will be forwarded to Philadelphia. *Wil. Herald.*

LATER FROM EUROPE.

PORTLAND, ME., Feb. 24.

The steamer "*Indian*," with Liverpool dates to the 11th has arrived.

Commercial.—Cotton steady and unchanged. Provisions quiet, but steady. Breadstuffs quiet.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 26, 1857.

THE BLACK BAND IRON ORE.—The extract which we make to-day from Professor Emmons's Report is chiefly in relation to the existence of this celebrated, and most rare and valuable of all known varieties of Iron Ore, which abounds, with various other kinds, in the Deep River Mineral Region.

WORDS OF WISDOM AND EXPERIENCE.—We have seldom read a letter containing, in so brief a compass, so much valuable matter as the following. It is from a native of this town, long a resident on the banks of the Hudson. His own statement of his place of residence will sufficiently identify him to our town readers, and his well known character clothes all that he says with the impress of truth and authority:—

For the Fayetteville Observer.

Messrs. Editors:—I am surprised to learn from a late number of the Observer, that the Legislature of North Carolina has adjourned (for two years!) without doing anything to develope the Mineral resources of the State. For I know of no measures that can be taken which would so quickly and surely give importance and *financial credit* to the State—as proving to the world that you have, *accessible*, an inexhaustible quantity of excellent *Coal and Iron*, in *juxta-position*. These, it is well known, are the elements of the prosperity and wealth of England.

I live within a few miles of Rondout, the great shipping Port of two powerful Coal Companies, and as I have an investment in the business, it occurs to me that it may be a seasonable encouragement to those persons who are struggling, without the aid of the State, to build the Rail Road from Fayetteville to the Coal Fields, to assure them of the large profits derived from Coal Mining here.

I send herewith the Report of the Managers of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, by which you will see that the profit last year was 18 *per cent.* There is not a stock sold in Wall Street which is more desirable for *income and permanent investment.*

You will see likewise, from the table annexed to the Report, the great and constantly increasing consumption of the Coal, (Anthracite,) which is *superceding wood*—for domestic purposes—as it is *safer* (rendering *Insurance* from Fire of much less importance) and costs the Farmer less money, at $6 for 2,240 lbs., than to hire men to cut and haul his *own trees.*

There is no Country in which a Rail Road can be more cheaply constructed than through the *Pine plains* of N. Carolina, where there are no rocks to be encountered in the operations, and where the timber is literally upon the track, for Rails and for *piling* across streams and low spaces.

The Coal of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company is discharged from the rail road cars, along *wire screens*, into the Canal Barges, and the dust and small coal are separated, and the latter sold for certain purposes; which plan may be adopted at Fayetteville.

I am too distant to understand why the people of Wilmington do not co-operate with you—for it seems to me, that if the interests of the two places are not in this case *identical*, they are far more so than in any other feasible mode of reaching the Coal Mines.

But I am amazed, after the experience of the relative advantages of Rail Roads and Canals and Rivers, that money should have been thrown away in *wooden* Locks in the C. F. River, where droughts and freshets alternate and hasten the *decay* of the works—too great at all times in that climate.

The money invested in the *Canal* of the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company is now deemed an unwise expenditure, and it is regretted that the *Rail Road* was not extended to the Hudson at once. A NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Well may intelligent men who live in any other part of the country stand amazed at the Legislature of North Carolina leaving our mineral resources buried for another two years. There surely cannot be another Legislative body in the Union that would have acted so stupidly.

Our Legislature has done so, however, and the question now is, shall Fayetteville be equally stupid? Or shall she acquire honor and prosperity for herself by doing the work without State aid?

Let the above letter answer the question.

From the pamphlet sent us by "A North Carolinian," and from other authentic sources now before us, we find that the company owns, starting from Carbondale, 15¼ miles of rail road and 108¾ miles of canal, which bring them to Rondout, on the Hudson, 85¼ miles by that river to New York city.

The 15¼ miles of rail road has 14 inclined planes, (with a stationary engine at each,) which overcome an elevation of 2,123 feet. A mountain of 900 to 1000 feet high, separating the coal region from the drainage towards the seaboard, has rendered this enormous ascending grade necessary. And the canal has a lockage of 1126 feet. Let our citizens ponder upon these facts, that the coal ascends an elevation of 2,123 feet by rail road, and then descends 1126 feet by locks. Further, that the capital of this one company is seven millions of dollars. And all for what? Why to get to mines of anthracite coal which, when in market, are worth only about half as much per ton as the bituminous coal lying buried at Deep river, 43 miles from here, and which can be brought here upon a capital of only one million of dollars, and over a road whose highest grade will be 30 feet to a mile!

This Delaware and Hudson company transported, last year, 565,376 tons of coal, at a cost, for road and canal, of $1,139,644 30, for freight, transportation, repairs, superintendence, &c.—equal to about $2 a ton for the 124 miles of road and canal. The company owns coal lands, from which it mined these 565,376 tons of coal, at a further expense of $382,935 43. It received for transporting coal &c. of another mining company, $652,362 94. And its net profit amounted to $1,298,895 38; being more than 18 per cent. upon its capital of seven millions.

How can our citizens resist the force of such facts? Here we can get an article of nearly double value, at half the expense, and with an investment of only one million instead of seven millions.

There they overcome mountains to get at these "black diamonds" Here we have only pine plains to traverse. There they have a canal, which is frozen up during the entire winter, suspending all operations. Here, there need not be a working day in the whole year lost.

The whole property of this town and county would be judiciously invested, if need be, in bringing forth such results as those produced by the Delaware and Hudson enterprise. But not a tithe of this is required. With another hundred or two thousands of dollars, it can be done here, as it has been done elsewhere. It *must be done* here, if we would avoid poverty and contempt. It *will be done!*

ANTHRACITE COAL TRADE.—Appended to the Report of the Delaware and Hudson Company, is a statement of the amount of Anthracite Coal sent to market, beginning with 365 tons in 1820, and closing with 6,552,301 tons in 1855. From another source we find that the anthracite sent from Pennsylvania alone in 1856, amounted to 7,258,891 tons. All this is exclusive of the bituminous coal In 1830, the quantity had increased from 365 to 112,083 tons. In 1840, to 865,414 tons. In 1850, to 3,254,321 tons. In 1855, to 6,552,310 tons. See with what prodigious strides the consumption is increasing—doubled in five years from 1850 to 1855.

THE EGYPT DISASTER.—Since our last we have heard the following additional particulars of the fire damp explosion in the Egypt coal mines, by which five men lost their lives.

The Superintendent, Mr. McClane, had left for the North on the day previous. The accident occurred in the night shift—not the one which Mr. Dunn has charge of.

The six men had just descended the shaft, and stepped inside, when the foul air ignited, and in its force hurled one man into the shaft, down which he fell and was killed. Another was thrown into the large reservoir of water, and was drowned. Three others were burned to a crisp, mutilated and mangled. While the sixth owes his preservation to a large spike nail, on which his clothes caught, and prevented his being hurled down the shaft, which is some 200 feet deeper than the vein of coal at which they are now working.

NAVAL STORES.—We notice in two N. Y. papers a caution against putting up Spirits Turpentine in bad barrels. And one of the merchants of this place who recently shipped 52 bbls. found a reduction made in his account of sales in New York of 12 bbls.,—nearly one-fourth of the whole lot. The Journal of Commerce says,—

"Spirits turpentine would be a favorite article of speculation, were it not for the loss by leakage in holding it, from the very poor quality of barrels and the bad order in which it is shipped from some of the Southern ports. This is the cause of lots being frequently forced off below the market rate, as they cannot be held with safety. It would seem to be decidedly for the interest of distillers every where to take more care in putting up spirits turpentine; none but the best seasoned white oak barrels should be used, and they ought to be glued carefully with good glue. Were this attended to, the demand for the article would be vastly improved, and a great part of the loss now sustained by the leakage of barrels would be saved."

ROBESON COUNTY COURT.—At the Term of the Court, this week, it was resolved with but one dissenting voice, to restore Jury trials to that Court, in accordance with the act of the late Legislature.

A Special Court was elected, of which Thos. A. Norment, Esq. is Chairman.

VALUE OF THE SOUTH TO THE UNION AND TO THE NORTH.—We make the following abstract from the tables exhibiting the value of domestic exports from the United States, furnished in the official report on Commerce and Navigation for the year ending July 1, 1856:

Total value domestic exp'ts for the y'r,		$310,586,330
Exports, the exclusive product of the South:		
Cotton,	$128,382,351	
Tobacco,	12,221,843	
Sugar,	404,145	
Molasses,	154,630	
Spts. Turpentine &c	2,296,601	
Rice,	2,390,233	
		145,849,803
Exports, common to North and South:		
Products of forest,	$9,236,631	
do. Agriculture,	75,296,222	
Gold and Silver,	44,148,279	
Mf. cotton & tobacco	2,193,357	
Salt and Lead,	338,007	
Raw produce, not enumerated,	1,119,295	
		132,331,791
		278,181,594
Exports, exclusive product of the North,		$32,404,736

The value of exports exclusively the products of the South, it will be seen, is almost half of the whole amount, and is nearly five times as great as that of Northern products. Add to this large amount a fair proportion, probably much more than half, of the products common to both sections, and we may have a pretty fair idea of the value of the South to the Union in paying the foreign debts of the country; and to the North in supporting its marine and building up its large cities.

REPUBLICANISM LOSING GROUND.—In ten towns in Lewis county, N. Y., the Republicans have lost 1380 votes since last Fall. And in Chemung county, where they carried 8 out of 10 towns, they have now carried *one.* In Elmira their vote has fallen from 736 to 337. So says the Albany Statesman.

THE CORRUPTION CASES.—It is to be hoped that the House of Representatives did its duty yesterday, near as it is to the end of this Congress, by expelling the four men whose foul corruption has been established. It is doubtless true that these four are not the only guilty ones, but they are all that have been found out. Let them be kicked out of Congress, as a warning to all others, so that if possible the system of buying votes may be arrested.

An attempt was made to screen them, even before the Committee had presented its reports. All sorts of objections were made by Messrs. Bennett and Grow, two of the leaders of their party, who contended that the committee had exceeded its powers, and that the accused had been tried without an opportunity of defending themselves. But this was instantly disproved. The accused had been present, had been examined themselves, and allowed to examine other witnesses.

The Reports are very long, occupying ten columns of the Washington Union. The testimony will probably fill a small volume. The following are the material facts:

The correspondent of the N. Y. Times, (Simonton,) on whose statements the investigation was originally proposed, testified that he personally aided in the passage of the Wisconsin land bill, under a promise of receiving a certain compensation if the bill passed; but he "has no legal claim for such service, and has not received the fruit of any such interest." He also aided an old friend of his in passing a private bill through the Senate, for which service he accepted a small compensation. He also swore that two members of Congress had directly, and others indirectly, requested him to procure for them interests in particular measures, named by them, pending before the House, stating the amounts which they desired to receive for such aid as they should be able to give; that certain measures pending before Congress ought to pay; that the parties interested in them had the means to pay; that they individually needed money and desired him specifically to arrange the matter in such way that if the measures passed, they should receive pecuniary compensation.

He would not give the names of these members, and afterwards contradicted himself very emphatically.

It was proved that a man named Triplett gave $14,500 by the following order:

"The Clerk of the House of Representatives will pay to J. R. Sweeney, out of the appropriation in behalf of me, for certain copies of my work on the pension, bounty land, and other laws, passed at this session of Congress, the sum of fourteen thousand five hundred dollars, ($14,500) for which this shall be the receipt. F. F. C. TRIPLETT.

August, 1856."

This was to pay Mr. Gilbert, a N. Y. member, and Mr. Welch, a Connecticut member, for getting the appropriation passed, as per agreement beforehand, made after a long negotiation.

A witness swore that Gilbert told him he had received seven square miles of land, and some stock, for his vote and influence in getting the Iowa land bill passed.

Triplett, under oath, replied as follows to a question:

"I suppose there is nobody who knows the organization of Congress who expects to carry anything through it merely from love of justice.

"By Mr. Orr. Is that the general reputation of Congress?

"Witness. That is the general reputation of Congress."

As to Welch it was also proved that he endeavored to procure a bribe of "$50, or so," to induce him to get a favorable report from a committee of which he was a member, on a poor widow's application for a pension!

In the case of Mr. Edwards of N. Y. the Hon. Robert T. Paine of North Carolina, testified, in substance,—

"That on Tuesday, the 23d day of December last, during the session of the House, Mr. Edwards, after inviting him to take a seat in the place of Mr. Clingman, which was vacant beside Mr. Edwards, inquired how Mr. Paine was disposed towards the bills making grants of lands for railroad purposes, and was informed that Mr. Paine was altogether opposed to them; that he believed them wrong in principle and unjust, and that whenever he had voted on the passage of such bills he had voted against them.

"That Edwards then said that he (Mr. Edwards) and (as Mr. Paine thinks he also said) his brother owned or were interested in lands which would be greatly enhanced in value by the passage of the Minnesota bill if the railroad should be run through them; and that to this declaration of Mr. Edwards's peculiar interest in this particular bill Mr. Paine made no answer.

"That Mr. Edwards then asked if he might say something to Mr. Paine in confidence, and was informed that he might do so.

"That, having been informed that he might talk confidentially, he said that he, Mr. Edwards, was authorized to say that fifteen hundred dollars would be guarantied for the support of the bill, if it would be any inducement. Whereupon Mr Paine replied, instantly, that fifteen million dollars would be no inducement for his vote, and expressing his indignation, he left the seat."

Mr. Edwards made a statement about the conversation, but it does not materially differ from Mr. Paine's, but in the main confirms it, though denying his guilt.

Mr. Matteson, another N. Y. member, tried to get a bribe of a fourth of a factory, worth $25,000 to $30,000. This belonged to W. C. Johnson, President of an Iowa rail road company, who had a bill before Congress for near 300,000 acres of land for the rail road. Matteson owned another fourth in the factory, and wrote the following letter:—

"WASHINGTON, July 15, 1856.

"*Private.*—DEAR SIR: The committee of our House have agreed to report your resolution in Minnesota to 272,000 a—, or as you wished it, but there is much trouble in the way. Some outsiders make mischief. Are you willing to let your one-quarter of the factory be *cut up and used to carry it through*, in addition to what Stryker arranged? I can have some agent promise outsiders stock in a new factory. Let me know without fail by return of mail.

Truly, O. B. M.

"W. C. JOHNSON, Esq,"

Johnson made no reply to this, but spoke about it. He afterwards offered to return the letter to Matteson, who said he did not care anything about it, that he did not regard the letter as containing anything that was improper, that there was nothing indecorous in it.

This letter was written in July. Some days after this, Matteson met the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who had long been counsel for the Iowa company, and inquired where Johnson, the President, was? Reverdy Johnson replied, that he had left the city. Matteson expressed *very great surprise* at this (which his letter shows he had known before,) "and said that he must come back; that he was sorry to tell witness, but so was the fact, that there were from twenty to thirty members of the House, who had associated themselves together, and pledged each to the other not to vote for any law, or resolution, granting money or lands, unless they were *paid for it.*" Witness told him he could hardly believe it. Thinks the expression he used was a d—d outrage. He agreed with the witness, and was, as far as words and manner were concerned, as warm in denouncing it as witness. He said they were a set of d—d scoundrels, but there they were and nobody could get anything of this sort through without them; that Johnson *must have here* $100,000 to carry his bill. Spoke this to witness *in confidence.* He *knew* that the witness was counsel for the company at the time of the conversation."

The conviction of the committee is, that Matteson lied in regard to the "20 or 30 members," and that he himself wanted the fingering of the $100,000. It was also proved that Stryker, an officer of the company, had placed a check in the hands of Horace Greely, to be used only in case the bill passed the House, (being all that the committee could find out of what "Stryker had arranged.") This $1000 check was used, and was paid by the company in October last. It lies between Greely and Matteson.

For all and sundry of which rascality, the committee very properly recommend that Gilbert, Welch, Edwards and Matteson be expelled from the seats which they disgrace; and that Simonton be excluded from his Reporter's desk.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A communication in the Wilmington Journal of the 18th inst., over the signature of "Deep River," commenting on the estimates of "Cape Fear," as published in the Observer of the 26th Jan'y, should have a passing notice.

"Cape Fear" disclaims any intention to undervalue, or misrepresent, in his statement in regard to the Deep River works, and if convinced of error, he will be the first to acknowledge and correct it. Truth is what he seeks.

He had always understood that the Locks (except those below Little River) would admit Boats only 16 by 80 feet, and it was so stated, and his estimates were based on Boats of that size.

But "Deep River" states that he "knows that the Locks will admit Boats 18 by 105 feet. If so, I acknowledge my estimate to be wrong so far as regards the difference in the dimensions of the Boats. But is not "Deep River" mistaken in the fact? This is a question easily settled—the Locks may be measured. But in the meanwhile, I will state, that the Steamer Sun, (as I am informed by the agent and part owner,) measures from stem to stern exactly 103½ feet long by 17 feet wide, and from actual trials he has ascertained that the Sun can't pass through the lower Locks. And I believe it is admitted that the Locks above Little River are less than those below.

"Deep River" is mistaken also in saying that Boats 18 by 105 feet will carry 75 to 100 tons and not draw more than 24 inches water. A Boat properly built, strong enough for the coal trade, would draw empty 9 inches, leaving 1 foot 3 inches for freighting. Allowing 15 feet for the rakes and rudder, and one foot for the sides, would leave in the clear 17 by 90 feet. Now to allow 1 foot 3 inches for freighting, would be equal to displacing 1912 cubic feet of water, and allowing 36 cubic feet to the ton, would make 53 1-9 tons measure. I believe 50 tons freight would sink the boat 2 feet, instead of its taking 75 to 100 tons as "Deep River" asserts.

Open flats, if they could be used to carry coal, might do more; and I suppose they are the kind of Flats "Deep River" speaks of as being built at $300 to $500. Such flats, with even 30 tons coal, would soon get *water-logged* in navigating the river to Wilmington. Better far resort to the "birch canoes of 1790" than such craft. Coal Boats (indeed all boats carrying heavy freight) require to be built with *strong timbers*, with *kellsons, beams and knees*, and I think should be one quarter decked; and they will cost when properly built not less upon an average than $1000.

We know that some of our Harnett friends can do grand things! Yet we are incredulous in regard to the fact, "that a flat costing $600 took from Summerville on ordinary water, [not drawing over 2 feet through the Locks,] 900 barrels Rosin averaging 300 lbs [to Wilmington] making in all one hundred and thirty-five tons." If done it was, we admit, a wonderful achievement!

The present capacity of the River from Fayetteville to Wilmington is estimated at three millions tons per annum—besides a due allowance for rafts and for all the Boats that may ever come from above; without, however, making any drawback for obstructions by the lodgment of Dams or fragments of locks in the River, which we may occasionally expect.

In conclusion, "Cape Fear" will stake his reputation, that there will never a Boat carry coal, through the present class of Locks, at $2 per ton for one year, without bringing the owner in debt. CAPE FEAR.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 23

Mr. Buchanan's Movements.—Mr Buchanan will arrive here to-morrow to meet Mr. Breckinridge, who is already here, and they will proceed to Washington the next day in company with Senator Bigler.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RICHMOND COUNTY, Feb'y 23, 1857.

Messrs. Editors.—I have never replied to the Raleigh Standard's habitual untenable assaults upon me for years past; but its attacks upon my course on the bill to amend the charter granted two years ago to extend the Central Rail Road West to the Tennessee line, have become so frequent, and its articles in a few weeks having grown from paragraphs of a few lines to a column and a half, in the last week's issue, I desire to lay before the public several facts which I am sure will suit the Standard's taste too little to ever appear in that print. And as you have already, without solicitation, opened your columns in my defence, I wish the use of the Observer for the publication of this letter, with the hope that newspapers generally over the State will copy it.

The Standard is evidently alarmed by the course of its friends, amounting to a majority of two to one in the last Legislature, upon Internal Improvements, and forthwith opens the next campaign by calling into requisition all its conceded tact and adroitness, to convince the public that majorities of two-thirds in a legislative body are not responsible for its acts, but that some one man of the minority is;—an up-hill business, it is true. The Standard has better reason for its apprehensions than all are aware of. None know better than the Standard, that respectable members of its own party stated in and out of the halls of legislation, that the democrats had promised the people great benefits from their legislation on internal improvements, and that the West had changed its politics, from the belief that the democrats were the true Internal Improvement party; and if they were disappointed, they, the people, would turn back to their old associations. As party success is the greatest of all good with the Standard, who can be surprised at its awful forebodings?

The Standard says I promised the people of the West when canvassing for governor, to favor the building of the road across the mountains, "*If it should cost ten millions*," and that I used the words "*at once*," would "*have a hole through the mountains*," and that I asked the question, "what mill-builder would cut his race near to the water and then stop," &c. The Standard is at its tricks again. I object, out and out, to its version of the campaign. It locates my internal improvement speeches and the application of the ten millions in the West, when it very well knows I made the same declarations from Currituck to Cherokee, and that in my daily speeches I declared in favor of the Central Road *East and West, upon the two-thirds principle*, if it should cost the State ten millions. And does not the Standard know, that its most active friends, particularly in the part of the State where my successful competitor had most influence, charged me with an intention to favor a scheme of improvement which would involve the State to the ruinous amount of ten millions, without a rebuke from its columns, and that I lost thousands of votes from the bold and fearless stand I took upon that question in the Eastern and middle counties?

I have no distinct recollection of all the figures I used in long and exciting debates, but the boring through the mountains, stopping the race before we reach the water, and doing it at once, sounds so much like words I have used, that I presume they are pretty near the truth; all of which I am still strongly in favor of, and the most of which, so far as the law is concerned, has already been accomplished. The State has paid three millions for the Central portion, paid and agreed to pay two millions for the Eastern, and two-thirds of the cost of the Western extension, with a proviso (which is but little better than a catch vote,) that this Western extension is not to cost the State more than four millions. Will the Standard risk the opinion that the State will not be bound for ten millions for the Central Road before it is done? As for doing it at once, I suppose every man of common sense will admit that I could have meant nothing more than that it ought to be done as soon as an energetic application of all the resources at command would accomplish it without serious damage to the other interests of the State. And that the race should not stop short of the water, was intended to give force to my objection to stopping on this side of the mountains.

If I ever expressed the opinion that the State ought to cut all the tunnels, it was that it should be done after every effort had been made for private aid and failed; which has not yet happened.

But the Standard says I reconsidered and defeated the bill, and therefore contradicted my campaign speeches. Let us see how much truth there is in this bold declaration. The legislature of 1854 '55 chartered the Western extension, pledging the State treasury for two-thirds of the entire cost, to be built in sections, and of course paid for in instalments. With this, Western members professed to be well and fully satisfied, some of the most influential democrats of the Senate promising that nothing more would be asked for. In two short years several of the same members return, and contend that the charter, upon the section and two-thirds principle, was by no means satisfactory, and introduced an amendatory bill, to abolish the section and instalment principle, and compel the State to build the entire mountain section, including the tunneling of four or five mountains, cost what it may, as well as putting into the power of the company to call upon the State for millions of dollars before it was certain that means could be procured to meet such heavy demands. As a decided friend to the road's reaching the Mississippi valley roads in the shortest possible time, I voted for the bill. On mature reflection and consultation with intelligent friends who estimated the cost of the enterprise at several millions higher than I had, and in view of the necessity of raising the taxes to meet our present indebtedness, I moved on the next day a reconsideration, which was carried by a decided majority. Not as the Standard has it to destroy or defeat the bill, but to amend, and then pass it, in a shape to greatly benefit the West without imposing onerous tax burthens on the people, or endangering State repudiation. On the repassage of the bill on my motion, sections from 3 to 10 inclusive were stricken out. Those sections applied strictly to the 60 miles of road between Morganton & Asheville, which left all that part of the bill intended for the benefit of the 80 miles from Salisbury to Morganton, and the 43 miles from Asheville down the French Broad to the Tennessee line, precisely as at first introduced. This gave additional aid on all the road, except from Morganton to Asheville, and left that as it passed in 1854–5,—the State pledged to pay two-thirds.

The 80 miles of road from Salisbury to Morganton is estimated to cost $1,850,000, but will cost at least two millions, I presume. Two-thirds of this, or about $1,300,000, the State is pledged to pay. The company has drawn already for $200,000, leaving $1,100,000 to be drawn without regard to the section principle of the charter of '54 '55; and had the bill been passed as my amendment left it, several other hundred thousands might have been drawn from the State treasury, to be used on the French Broad, as soon as individuals raised their one-third; which I regard as much as the State ought to pay, or the company could use to advantage, before the meeting of the next legislature, when, if necessary, the application can be renewed.

In this form I wished it passed.

But a motion prevailed to refer the Bill as amended to a committee of five. Mr Speaker Avery, on the ground of personal interest, declined to appoint the committee. At the suggestion of a friend I named the Senators who composed it; and although by parlimentary practice the majority on the vote just taken had a right to a majority on the committee, I waived the exercise of the right, by placing on the committee 3 opposed to the amendment to 2 in favor, and 3 democrats to 2 American Whigs; with Senator Coleman who was supposed to feel deepest of all for the original Bill, first on the list. To my utter astonishment, when the committee reported I found that they had struck from the Bill all that applied to the road from Asheville to the Tennessee line, which would have placed Asheville in connection with the Tennessee and Virginia Road, being the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th sections, which read as follows:

Section 14. WHEREAS, It is provided in the ninth section of an Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Greenville and French Broad Railroad Company," passed at the session of 1854'55, that the Road thereby authorized shall correspond in gauge with the North Carolina Rail Road, and if the same is constructed, the chartered rights and privileges of the company in that portion of said road between the point at which any connexion may hereafter be made by any road from the North Carolina Railroad to said Greenville and French Broad Rail Road and the East Tennessee and Virginia Rail Road, shall cease and determine, if the General Assembly so require, as soon as such connexion be made, and the stock be subscribed by said company at its actual cost to the capital stock of the company authorized to make the connexion aforesaid, and shall thereafter constitute a part of the said last mentioned company, and rules on for the control and direction of said company: *Be it therefore*, at the same session of the General Assembly, an Act was passed, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Western North Carolina Rail Road Company," whereby, the company organized under said Act is authorized to form a connexion with the said Greenville and French Broad Rail Road, by constructing a Rail Road from Salisbury on the North Carolina Railroad, to a point on the French Broad River, west of the Blue Ridge, which said Western North Carolina Rail Road is now in progress of construction. And whereas, it is desirable that the Western North Carolina Rail Road Company should have the control of the route of said Greenville and French Broad Rail Road at an earlier period than the time when the connexion aforesaid shall be actually made: Therefore,

Section 15. Be it further enacted, That so soon as the said Greenville and French Broad Railroad shall surrender to the State of No. Carolina all the chartered rights and privileges vested in said Act of incorporation in the manner hereinafter prescribed, and upon the fact appearing of said surrender having been duly made under the certificate of the Board of Internal Improvements, the Board of Directors of said Western N. Carolina Railroad Company shall be authorized and empowered to survey and locate a branch of said Road from the point on the French Broad river which may be fixed upon by said company as the Western Terminus of the fourth division to the Tennessee line, at or near the Paint rock on said river, and shall cause an estimate of the cost thereof to be made by their Engineer, and as soon as said survey and location shall be made as aforesaid, the Board of directors are hereby authorized and empowered to open books for subscription of stock by solvent persons or counties to the Capital stock of said company, to the amount of one-third of said estimated cost of said Branch of said road, and upon said subscription of double the amount so subscribed by individuals shall be made on behalf of the State, to the Capital stock of said company in the manner and by persons, and upon certificates of such estimated cost or individual subscription being made as directed by the charter of said company.

Section 16th. Be it further enacted, That the subscription on the part of the State, of two-thirds of the estimated cost of said branch road from said point on the French Broad river to Paint rock, as authorized by the preceding section, shall be paid as follows, to-wit: the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, to be raised by the sale of bonds as provided for in said charter: *Provided*, that the whole amount of Bonds sold for the purpose of paying the entire subscription last mentioned shall be paid to said company by a transfer of the like amount of the stock of the No. Carolina Railroad Company, which stock said company shall accept at par value, and the payment of said subscription shall be made in such proportion and at such times, and after ratable payments by individual subscribers, as provided in said charter and by this act.

Section 17. Be it further enacted, That it shall be competent for the present, or any future General Assembly of this State, to authorize any other Railroad company, or other company formed for the construction of any public improvement, to connect with the Railroad of said Western North Carolina Railroad company at any point on its line. And that whenever any such connection shall be made, the Western No. Carolina Railroad company shall join in the erection of any warehouses and passenger sheds that may be necessary to render such connection as perfect as possible, and regularly use the same for the receipt and delivery of all passenger goods and other articles whatever, and that said Railroad company shall not discriminate by its charges against the company or companies so connecting with its railway.

Section 18th. Be it further enacted, and it is hereby expressly declared as a fundamental condition annexed to the granting the foregoing amendments, That the State shall not be called by said company to pay in upon her subscription to the Capital stock of said company more than five hundred thousand dollars annually, except that if the French Broad and Greenville Rail Road company shall surrender their chartered rights and privileges to the State as hereinbefore provided, then the State shall pay in on her subscription the additional sum of one hundred thousand dollars annually for two years.

But to my still greater astonishment, after Mr. Speaker Avery had upon the floor denounced my course a second time, he said he hoped the committee's amendment would pass as the best that could be done. Upon which the Senator from Jackson remarked, to him, that he and the Senator from Burke (Mr. Avery) had generally acted together, but upon that question they parted. What will the Standard say to this? Will it say that the committee were under my influence? How will that print and Mr. Avery settle the question between them? One says that I defeated the Bill, the other said the committee's report, though I was opposed to it, was the best that could be done. What will the Standard say to Mr. Coleman, who as far as I know, made no objection to the loss of all the aid proposed from Asheville West, and certainly offered no objection to it in the Senate. On the final passage, I made an effort, by offering an amendment and a speech, to place the provision in favor of the French Broad Section back in the Bill, without the least aid from Mr. Avery, who was in the chair, or Senator Coleman, except a silent vote by the latter gentleman.

I have not the least doubt, that could I have received the aid of these Senators, manifested by half the energy and zeal they showed to destroy me, the sections struck out by the committee might have been retained. What will the Standard say to this? Will it still contend that my amendment from Morganton to Asheville was a crime, and that Mr. Coleman and the two other democrats on the committee were right in striking out all beyond Asheville? Perhaps the Standard may say, my amendment rendered the sections from Asheville West useless; but that won't do, for the first charter, with two-thirds pledged by the State, is still in force; and besides, if the road should be longer in building than we wish, the road from Asheville down the French Broad would put the trans-montane counties in connection with all the Western Rail Roads, and consequently with all the Roads in the whole country.

This would have convinced the people West of the Mountains that the Legislature cared for their interest, and would doubtless have been received as proof that in due time, if it should become clear that the Mountains cannot be tunnelled upon the two-thirds principle, further aid would be rendered. The Charleston and Memphis road was commenced at each end, and the ends are fast approaching a junction.

I have contended for thirty years, that a Rail Road from Beaufort should be built to the Tennessee line. The late provision for connecting the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Road with the Central Road increases that desire.

The Standard garbled my internal improvement speeches too much: it ought to have published my argument in favor of demanding our share of the proceeds of the public lands to pay for building Rail Roads. This however did not suit its party views. The Standard prefers to clamor for higher taxes to pay for them.

After all, Messrs. Editors, who believes the Standard cares any thing about the Western extension, or what it calls the defeat of the bill? If it does, why does it not censure others who spoke and voted as I did? Will it contend that the able speeches of Cameron, Eaton, and others on the democratic side of the Senate, who acted with me, had no influence, whilst I had power to defeat or pass the bill at pleasure? Does it not know that the democrats had power to pass the bill, and seven votes to spare, if every vote on my side had voted against it? Has it ever expressed a word of reproof or disapprobation as to the course pursued by its friends on the amendments to the bill? No, never. It defended all democrats and assails me. Its pretending to sympathise with the West is all sheer hypocrisy—it is only electioneering for its party, expecting a large share of the spoils itself. I am credibly informed that a member who professed to feel a deep interest in the bill remarked on his way home, that Dockery had defeated the Bill but they had gained a victory over him, for it would make him unpopular in the West. This is all the Standard is after. A dozen Rail Roads may go by the board if it can make capital out of it.

I have written this communication in great haste, without the Journal or the presence of any Senator to confer with; entirely from memory. I feel confident all the material facts will be found correct on examination of the Journal.

Respectfully and truly,

ALFRED DOCKERY.

THE CHINESE SUGAR CANE GROWN IN CONNECTICUT.

At the regular meeting of the American Institute Farmers' Club, on the 17th inst., Mr. Hyde presented a sample of molasses made from this sugar cane, and the following account of it, by Mr. Haley, who made it:—

GROTON CENTRE, Connecticut, Feb. 6, 1857.

Dear Sir.—I forward herewith, by my friend Mr. Hyde, a sample of molasses made from Chinese sugar cane grown by me this season; and submit the following as the result of my experience in the matter.

I received from Washington about a quarter of an ounce of the seed during the Spring of last year. About the middle of May, I planted in hills, as with corn, six seeds in a hill in a space of about nine inches, the hills being two feet apart. It was on a side hill, Southern exposure, light silicious soil; season dry and hot; space employed about eight feet by sixteen feet square. The plants were out of the ground in fifteen days, and attained in the growth of three months a pretty uniform height of about thirteen feet, while the stalks were about one inch in diameter at the base.

About the 15th of September, when the seeds were not entirely ripe, I (fearing frost) cut two thirds of the lot, removed the seeds and crushed in an old cider mill with its upright corrugated wooden rollers; and from this imperfect process I obtained five gallons of juice, which I evaporated to one gallon, in an iron pot. The molasses I found equal to the first quality of New Orleans, when charged with sugar granules. It is of fine flavor and cooks white.

The remainder of the cane stood about twenty days longer, during which time it experienced a severe frost, but with no visible injury. The seed had become fully ripe. I cut and proceeded as before, obtained about the same proportional quantity of molasses, but of better quality, which may have been owing to more careful manipulation.

This trial gives a result of about three hundred gallons per acre of first quality molasses. I saved seed to plant fully an acre this year. Half of my seed has been distributed among my friends, and now having faith in the experiment, I shall take more care. I planted too thick. I shall this year try some seeds in the forcing bed and transplant. I shall plant in ridges not less than three feet apart, running North and South, and shall keep the plants at least six inches apart, thinning out if necessary and transplanting such as I take up.

Henry Meigs, Esq. GILES HALEY.

ENGLISH CATTLE BREEDING.

A writer in the New Farmer states as the result of British experiments and successes, that Great Britain now feeds eight millions of horned cattle, and that she slaughters two million head annually, from which she realizes $100,000,000 for meat alone. He says:

England possesses the finest milch cow race in those beautiful, intelligent, gentle-looking animals which go under the name of Alderney, and in the Scotch, Ayrshire—that charming race of cows, whose graceful forms, speckled hides, quiet dispositions, large udders and rich luxuriant supply of milk realize the idea of pastoral life. She possesses, also, the short-horned Durhams—animals which may be fattened as early as two years old, and attain at that age a weight which no other breed can arrive at so soon. Their heads, legs and bones have been reduced to such small portions, and the more fleshy parts of the body developed, that nearly three-fourths of their weight is meat.

After the Durham Short horn, next among sheep come the Hereford and Devon breeds, which in their turn may be compared to Southdown and Cheviots. The Hereford breed follows closely upon the Durham, and is even more generally sought after, as offering almost an equal precocity, and the same aptitude for fattening, but with greater hardiness. The county of Hereford, from which it comes, lies at the foot of the Welsh mountains, and possesses a soil of but indifferent fertility.

The English farmer looks upon cattle with the instinctive calculation which distinguishes his class, and argues that there are three descriptions of produce which man may demand from cattle, besides the manures, the hides and offal—namely, their labor, their milk and their flesh. Of these he deems their labor the least profitable, and therefore looks chiefly to their meat and milk.

He demands from his milch cows the greatest supply of milk, and a good Ayrshire cow gives four thousand quarts of milk in the year, and it is reckoned that the three million cows in Great Britain produce three thousand million quarts in a year—an average of a thousand quarts for each cow. The French cows, many of which are worked, do not average as a whole, over five hundred quarts a head. To get the greatest quantity of milk from the cow, the English farmer has studied and labored till he has spread over his fields the finest herds of milch cows in the world.

From the Boston Daily Transcript.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7, 1857.

LITERARY. *Dear Transcript*: There is a chapter of American history yet to be written; one which, if executed with philosophy and learning, will serve as a grand and mysterious portico to the temple of our later annals. Already great minds have given us hints of its import and significance, and in that glorious epitome of modern science—the Cosmos of Humboldt—an earnest faith in the great results of future exploration into this dim arcana, is earnestly expressed by the far-seeing and comprehensive *savan*. Few of our scholars have ventured in this field; it has been superficially glanced at even by our professed historians; and yet we know of no subject more curious in itself, more intimately associated with the origin and development of races, and more significant of that providential theory whereby religion and science trace the destiny of mankind in the primitive tendencies of emigration, than this very sphere of inquiry.

Among the few professional men in this country, who have had the mental enterprise and liberal curiosity to devote their leisure to American Ethnology, no one deserves more respectful attention than the Rev. Dr. Hawks, of this city. His strong taste for historical inquiry, his logical mind, and his enthusiasm for truth—all fit him to succeed in these investigations. During a residence in the South and West, he has carefully observed everything in the shape of primitive remains and monumental relics; all that has been written at home and abroad by archæologists he has examined; and with explorers of this country and of the East he has cultivated intimacy. By these various means, and the habit of reflecting deeply on whatever throws light upon the subject, Dr. Hawks has arrived at certain results; some positive as far as conviction goes, some conjectural, and others only partially suggestive—yet all, taken together, of too much interest and value to be confined to a single mind.

At the solicitation of his friends, he consented to give the public an outline of these studies and a programme of these results, in three lectures, which were concluded on the evening of the 6th inst; and, notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the elements and the streets, attracted one of the largest and most intelligent audiences convened this winter. Indeed these were *lectures* in the European sense of the term; they added to the knowledge, they quickened the spirit of inquiry, and they exercised the reasoning powers of the audience. To many the subject was an absolute novelty; few present had ever thought of this continent as a region of human interest prior to the Christian era; American history in its ante-Columbus phase, was a new revelation; and when they perceived the analogies between the early people and the races of Asia, so clearly pointed out by the lecturer; when he analyzed the costumes, languages, and sculpture of tribes so widely separated before in the popular mind, many felt the zest of a new vista opened from the remote past, and acquired a relish for exploration which made them sympathize with the zeal of a Belzoni and a Layard.

It is impossible to sketch, in a brief space, the course of argument or the variety of illustration which Dr. Hawks brought to this recondite theme. His lectures were crowded with facts; the symbols with which he dealt, were depicted on diagrams and referred to as he discoursed. He discussed the probable origin of the native tribes of this continent at length; argued the immigration from a Western source, (A. D. 450 to 500) by evidence drawn from the identities of language, religion and astronomical calenders; from an Eastern source (B. C. 1000) by a remarkable MS. record, and by the characters on the Central American monuments. Among the most curious and interesting topics elaborately treated were the evidences of Buddhism, of the ancient mysteries in America. Dr. Hawks was led to examine patiently the original drawings and daguerreotypes brought from Central America by Mr. Catherwood, and to trace out the phonetic literals mixed up with the pictorial emblems, to compare these with the ancient alphabets, and thence refer to their origin and meaning. His philological reasoning was acute and well-sustained; and would have been listened to with great delight by such men as the late John Pickering and Duponceau.

We could not but admire the absence of all pretension to singular erudition, the frank and simple manner in which Dr. Hawks described the process of his own interest and studies in this neglected and obscure field, and the tact with which he managed to give life, variety, and popular interest to a subject which, in any other hands, would have been technical and dry. He won the sympathy of the least learned of his audience by the apt anecdotes introduced—by his allusions to the lamented Stephens, his citations of aboriginal and Magyar eloquence, his suggestions drawn from China, a region now the text of journalism, and Japan, so familiar to our community through Commodore Perry's book—who, by the way, was one of the most attentive auditors at these masterly lectures. Dr. Hawks disclaimed any extraordinary merit for his theories, and bespoke indulgence for the inevitable abridgement of a discussion involving so large a scope,—but the impression left by these lectures is, that he owes it to the country, to American history and science, to put into a permanent and finished shape, materials so carefully gleaned and sagaciously digested; he is the only man living in our opinion, who can give a popular impulse to the study and appreciation of American Ethnology.

The Rev. Dr. Francis L. Hawks, of New York, has consented to deliver the address before the Masonic Fraternity of this State, in Oxford, on the 24th day of June next, on the occasion of the completion of St. John's College. The Masonic Fraternity, generally, are respectfully and cordially invited to attend and participate in the rites incident to the occasion.

All papers in the State friendly to the cause of Masonry are requested to copy.

National Clay Monument.—We learn from the Kentucky papers that the Directory of the Clay Monument Association, at Lexington, Ky., has at last selected a design for the national monument to be erected in the cemetery near that place, over the remains of Henry Clay. The hieght of the column, together with the base or sarcophagus, is to be one hundred and nineteen feet, and upon the summit there will be placed a colossal statue of the departed statesman. The association have decided to construct the monument of Kentucky stone, the magnesia limestone, which is said to be as indestructible as Egyptian granite. It is designed to lay the cornerstone on the 12th day of April next, Henry Clay's birth day. The Hon. Edward Everett will deliver an address upon the occasion—which will doubtless be an unusually interesting one, and be listened to by a large concourse of the lamented patriot's friends and admirers, from every State in the Union.

Burning fluid has caused 26 fires in this city during the last six months, the death of three women and two men, and the serious injury of 14 persons beside.—*N. Y. Times.*

Materia Medica.—Credit is given to clergymen in notices of marriages. Why should not notices of deaths be equally civil with physicians?

EXTRACT FROM PROF. EMMONS'S LAST

GEOLOGICAL REPORT.

THE ADVANTAGES OF DEEP RIVER FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON, ETC.

It is the centralization of Materials which creates an important manufacturing locality, when combined especially with a power to move machinery, and an agricultural capacity to sustain a large population. These give importance to any location for establishing a manufacturing interest upon a large scale.

Assuming the doctrine as true, we may proceed to ascertain whether there is such a centralization of means upon Deep river, sufficient to build up the interests alluded to. First, it has already been proved that the products of the coal-field make good the assumption. The hydrous peroxide of iron, the black band and coal, need not be spoken of again. The fuel and the material productions are abundant for any projects in this line of operations.

But the additional means in other ores in striking distance, add to and greatly increase the means for the purposes in view. Thus, the inexhaustible specular ore, four miles from the Gulf, the magnetic ore a few miles farther, and the haematite ore, will make an addition of three kinds of ore to those already known in so much abundance in the coal-field. There is, then, the water power, if it is wished to employ it for moving machinery; or what is better, the employment of steam may be substituted for it; and still this power should not be lost.

The next important material is timber. The timber of Deep river and vicinity furnishes a variety not excelled in the State, or any State. First and foremost is the long leaf pine, of which forests line its banks. The growth is large, the wood mature, and is unimpaired by age or by the woodman's axe. The next most important timbers are the oaks and hickories. The manufacturing interests have been scarcely encouraged hitherto; all the materials in the line of woodwork remain as in a new country.

The next article of importance is stone for construction. These have been spoken of already. The free stone is not only well adapted to the construction of durable or imperishable buildings, but it is adapted to the construction of elegant ones. Whether strength, durability or beauty, or all of these characteristics are combined, there is ample room for obtaining all that can be wished.

The last essential qualification for manufactures, is an agricultural country; one whose soil is adapted to the production of the cereals; for if these can be grown, every other necessary is provided for. The adaptation of Chatham county to the growth of the cereals cannot be doubted; past experience may be cited in proof, or rather the testimony of the whole community confirms the position.

But climate should not be overlooked. There is a temperature suited to the constitution, which, while it favors longevity, favors also the sustenance of life at the lowest expense; while it preserves the strength, and does not weaken the body by a high summer range. Such, I believe, is the favorable climate of North Carolina. The moderate range of the thermometer, the freedom from long and excessive heats, or long continued cold, favors the cheap sustenance of laborers, both as to food and clothing, and adds several numbers to the per centage of advantages over a climate which is subjected to either extreme of temperature. But an accessible market is indispensable to prosperity. We do not, and cannot rely upon what has hitherto been done; it is what may be, or what improvements the country admits of. The outlet for trade is not restricted to one direction. It is not Raleigh, nor Norfolk, Fayetteville or Wilmington, but it is in all these directions; and so also a route may be opened to Charleston and the West. The position of Deep river is central. If the manufacturing interest is fostered, intercommunication with distant towns follows of necessity. A town will grow up with greater rapidity on Deep river than at Beaufort. Here are the elements which always draw together an active and intelligent community. These elements have ever created wealthy and flourishing towns. If, then, we require a concentration of means and interests to build up large towns, I do not know where a greater number of the requisite elements can be found in the interior of any State.

* * * * * * *

We may profitably turn to the consideration of some of the results which must necessarily follow from the progress already made in the development of the resources of the State, and also to those which are likely to follow: First, there is a source of wealth which must flow directly from local discoveries; Second, there are indirect sources of wealth in the addition of dwellings and the increase of inhabitants, which, of course, increase the amount of taxable property. The agricultural interest cannot fail of being prosperous, when manufacturing villages spring up, or when a mine is profitably worked; they create a home market for the surrounding country. But North Carolina contains those materials which elsewhere, are of sufficient importance, to build up large towns and large markets; I refer to her coal and iron, and when we take into the account, the fact, that both are of a superior quality, and inexhaustible in quantity, it is evident they must become a source of direct revenue and wealth, both to individuals and to the State; to the latter especially, through the increase of taxable property. So also, in proportion to the development, the North will become indebted to North Carolina, because the North is her market, and hence the balance of trade will be in her favor, and Northern exchange will cease to command a premium at her hands. Such are some of the legitimate and certain results of development of the hitherto hidden resources. I cannot trace them out through all the ramifications.

Suffice it to say, it is felt in the rise and the value of taxable property; in the growth of manufacturing towns, the impulse which will be given everywhere to agriculture, the improvement of roads, the construction of railways, by which the avenues to market will be laid open, and imparting thereby an efficient stimulus to enterprise throughout the State.

Tribute to President Pierce.—As President Pierce if about to retire from office, a correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer* proposes, it consonant to his own feelings, that the State of Virginia raise, by individual subscription, a sum sufficient to purchase a Southern home and present it to him, as a substantial approval—not in word, but in deed—of his administration of the government. To put the ball in motion, the correspondent promises to pay one hundred dollars, so soon as the necessary amount is subscribed.

Lucy Stone, in a lecture in Bangor, recently said, "We hear of hen-pecked husbands, but nothing about rooster-pecked wives."

Flora McDonald.

JUST printed and for sale at this Office, a Lecture delivered by JAMES BANKS, Esq. on the Life and Character of FLORA McDONALD.

Price 10 cents. A liberal deduction made by the dozen or hundred copies.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Feb'y 12, 1857.

Blanks for Sale at this Office.

ST. LOUIS, [illegible]

Important from Kansas.—The [illegible] correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* [illegible] by passengers from Kansas that a [illegible] occurred between Gov. Geary and [illegible] growing out of the refusal of the former [illegible] the latter Sheriff as desired by the [illegible] ture, which had a fatal termination. [illegible] avowed his purpose of killing Geary. [illegible] the Governor in the street he spit in [illegible] which Geary did not resent, but his friends [illegible] up an indignation meeting on the 19th. [illegible] Sheriffs Jones and Sherrod, and others [illegible] to interrupt the meeting, and in the affray [illegible] was shot at by Mr. Sheppard, one of [illegible] friends, four times, which wounded two [illegible] Jones, the Governor's Secretary shot [illegible] through the head, killing him instantly. [illegible] excitement at Lecompton and a general fight [illegible] anticipated that night, Gov. Geary's residence [illegible] guarded by U. S. troops.

Richmond, Sixty Years Ago.—"Richmond" and "Little Petersburg" are always [illegible] row. The Whig and the Intelligencer [illegible] up a lively fight for years past. And [illegible] Syme's hegira the Express has [illegible] cudgels on behalf of Petersburg. In [illegible] attention of the people of Richmond [illegible] lowing extracts from a book of travels [illegible] country 60 years ago.

"Though the houses in Richmond [illegible] more than seven hundred in number, [illegible] extend nearly one mile and a half along [illegible] of the river."

After descending in rather disparaging [illegible] upon the delicate proportions and artistic [illegible] beauty of the Capitol building, the learned [illegible] proceeds to say:

"Richmond contains about four thousand [illegible] habitants, one half of whom are slaves."

But Richmond, though small in size, [illegible] spite her sparseness of population was in the latter part of the eighteenth century a [illegible] faro, billiards, roulette, bluff, old sledge [illegible] for hear the veracious Isaac on the subject [illegible] gaming. He says:

"I had scarcely alighted from my horse [illegible] tavern, (referring doubtless to the old [illegible] Globe or Bell Taverns,) when the landlord [illegible] to ask what *game* I was partial to, as in [illegible] room there was a faro table, in another a [illegible] table, in a third a billiard table—to any [illegible] which he was ready to conduct me."

And again:

"Whenever these people come to blows [illegible] fight just like wild beasts, biting, kicking [illegible] endeavoring to tear each others eyes out [illegible] their nails. It is by no means uncommon [illegible] meet with those who have lost an eye in a [illegible] bat, and there are men who pride themselves [illegible] upon the dexterity with which they can [illegible] one out. This is called gouging.

"To perform the horrid operation, the combatant [illegible] twists his forefinger in the side-locks of his [illegible] sary's hair, and then applies his thumb to [illegible] bottom of the eye, to force it out of the [illegible] If ever there is a battle, in which neither [illegible] engaged loses an eye, their faces are, however [illegible] generally cut in a shocking manner with [illegible] thumb-nails, in the many attempts which [illegible] made at gouging."

ZOOLOGICAL.

Paris Correspondence of the New Orleans Picayune.

PARIS, January 22, 185[illegible]

Did you ever hear of a horned rat? Last [illegible] day the Police court was occupied with a [illegible] brought by a scientific man against a Zouave [illegible] selling him two horned rats and cheating him [illegible] of twenty dollars. As the prosecutor gave [illegible] evidence with singular talents, you must [illegible] give the column to him.

"Messieurs," said the savan, addressing the court, being first duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, "that man (pointing his finger to the Zouave at the bar) has cheated me most rascally. That fellow knows I am a student of botany, mineralogy, geology, conchology, ornithology, anthropology, and zoology; and the day he came to see me. Says he, 'Monsieur, have you ever see a horned rat?' 'A horned what?' says I. 'A horned rat,' says he. 'No,' says I, 'and what's more, I'd like to see the man who had, for neither Buffon, nor Cuvier, nor Linnæus say any thing about such an animal. They've not one at the Garden of Plants, and'—he interrupted me, Messieurs, to say, 'I have got one.' 'Got the devil,' says I. 'Come and see for yourself,' says he; 'it's alive and *piert* as a young rhinoceros.'

"Off we both went, and sure enough in the house I saw a big, fat rat, which had on its head a fur-covered excrescence, which was vertical, and—most wonderful of all—the horn was not at the top than at the bottom. The prisoner at the bar took the rat out of the cage, held its mouth, and placed it in my hands. I plunged a pin into the horn, the rat jumped and screamed, blood issued from the wound. 'Bon,' says I, 'it is no humbug; the horn is really a part of the rat's body.' I paid fifty francs for the rat and carried it home.

"The next day I invited all my friends and the savans I know to come and see the wonder. They were delighted. I was mad with joy. A gentleman suggested that I should get a few horned rat, that I might have a brood of horned rats. The idea was a good one.

"The next morning I went to see *that* Zouave and asked him if he could give me a female horned rat. 'Oh, yes,' says he; 'my friends in Africa have sent me several horned rats, and it happens that two of them are females.' I selected from his cage a healthy, fat horned rat, I paid him fifty francs, and went home, put the rats in the same cage, and when, in due time, the female horned rat brought forth little ones, I was enchanted. None of the young rats had horns—'but,' says I to myself, 'pshaw, that's nothing; elephants have not tusks until a good many months after birth. Attendons," says I, and I waited one month—nothing; two months—nothing; three months—nothing; four months—nothing; five months—nothing; six months—Mon Dieu! nothing. In vain I examined their noses through my best microscope; no sign of a horn appeared. I happened to meet an officer who had served long in Africa, and I said to him, 'Mon General, you have served a good many years in Africa.' 'Alas for me,' says he. 'Did you ever hear of horned rats,' says I. 'La,' says he, 'haven't I; they are as plenty at Algiers as grisettes in Paris.' 'Then,' says I, 'be good enough to explain to me why their offspring never have horns.'

"I told him my story. When I got through I thought he would have died a laughing; he shook, he rolled on the sofa, he cried. 'Bon,' says I, 'I've been cheated.' When he became calmer I asked him to explain. 'Horned rats,' says he, 'are manufactured by the Zouaves, who take two rats, puncture their noses, and graft on each rat's nose a portion of the other rat's tail, and when the tail adheres to the flesh of the nose the tails are cut, and each rat has a horn.'"

K. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL.

MURCHISON & HOWELL,

Commission Merchants,

No. 104 WALL STREET,

59-itf] NEW YORK.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 9, 1857.

GEN. DOCKERY ON THE STANDARD.—The communication on the preceding page, from Gen. Dockery, will arrest the attention of all readers. It exposes the motives of the Standard's attacks on him—(a desire to make political capital for future campaigns in the West)—and the means by which the Western people were disappointed in their desires.

The last Standard re-affirms that "Gen. Dockery is responsible for the defeat of Mr. Avery's bill." We are inclined to think that the Standard will eventually come to believe this to be so, for it is said that men sometimes tell stories so often as finally to believe them true. It will take a great deal, however, to make even the Standard believe its own tale, that in a body of fifty men, *one man* is responsible for the action of the whole, and two-thirds of the fifty opposed to him at that.

This morning we have received an additional communication from Gen. Dockery, noticing an article in the Warrenton News; but it is impossible to put it in type in time for to-day's paper. It shall appear on Thursday.

THE REV. DR. HAWKS.—We learn from the Raleigh Register that this eminent North Carolinian has consented to deliver an Address at Oxford, on the 24th June next, on the occasion of the completion of St. John's College. The fact gives us an opportunity to copy from a Boston paper an account of some Lectures recently delivered in New York by Dr. Hawks. This account is stated to have been written by a gentleman who stands in the first rank of American literati—one well known to fame as an author.

The amount of mental labor which one man can undergo, and the extent of knowledge which one mind can compass, are strongly illustrated by Dr. Hawks. Amidst ministerial labors which are generally regarded as enough for any one man, he has seemed to devote all of man's powers to historical research; and then again he is distinguished among the most eminent and working members of several Literary Societies; the author of books on various subjects; and here we find that he has been devoting years of study to American Ethnology—to the races of men who peopled this continent centuries before the Christian era.

It is pleasant to connect the name and fame of such a man with North Carolina, and to know, as we have for years had opportunity to know, that his thoughts are ever turned to her, his desires ever for her honor and prosperity; and that, whether he writes and prints at his own cost a great scheme of internal improvement for her, or the plan of a Polytechnic School for her—each in advance of the age of her Legislators—or whether he devotes years of labor and a large amount of means not over abundant, to the collection of materials for her History, that personal emolument has been the least of all the considerations weighing on his mind, and affection for her the main spring of all his labors. Our readers will see from this Boston letter in what estimation he is held among *strangers* in New York.

CORRECTION.—B. F. Little, Esq., member of the House of Commons from Richmond county, calls our attention to an error in our reported proceedings of that House, in the Observer of the 9th inst., in which a proposed amendment to the Deep River bill is attributed to him. The amendment was, "that no farther appropriation ever be made to said work." He says that such an amendment was offered by some member and afterwards withdrawn; but that for himself he offered no amendment, but contented himself with voting against the main bill.

We had occasion once before to correct a similar error of our regular Reporter, evidently growing out of a similarity of names.

BATTLE OF MOORE'S CREEK.—The celebration on Friday last was largely attended by visiters from Cumberland, Jones, Lenoir, Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick and New Hanover Counties. The number is variously estimated. The Herald thinks about 2,500; others estimated it as low as 1,500, and as high as 4,000. The occasion is spoken of by the Herald as a very pleasant one, and the address by Joshua G. Wright, Esq., as "replete with historical information, beautiful imagery and patriotic sentiments."

We have not room to-day for any large portion of the extended notice which the Herald commences.

LAFAYETTE LIGHT INFANTRY.—This very handsome company returned to this place yesterday from their visit to Wilmington and Moore's Creek. The Herald thus notices their appearance:

"On Thursday night, about 11 o'clock, the Lafayette Light Infantry, under the command of Capt. Jno. H. Cook, (a new company,) from Fayetteville, arrived here in the Magnolia. They made a handsome appearance, and paraded our streets till a late hour in the night—each man carrying his own light, which was a lamp covered over with tissue paper, inserted in a piece of round wood just large enough to fit the muzzle of the musket. It had a very imposing effect. They are a fine looking body of men, numbering about thirty in all, and came down for the purpose of participating in the celebration. They went through the military tactics with a precision and uniformity that elicited the admiration of all who witnessed them. Previous to their embarkation on the steamer Magnolia in the morning, they favored us with more of their military evolutions, to the great satisfaction of those present. They embarked about eight o'cl'k for their place of destination. Fayetteville may feel proud of such a company."

MAN DROWNED.—A valuable man named Hilton, belonging to Mrs. McMillan, of this place, was lost overboard from the steamer Magnolia on Friday last. Attempting to dip a bucket of water from the river, he was dragged off the boat by the force of the current.

From the Report of the Philadelphia and Reading Rail Road Company, Jan'y 1856, we find that this great coal road cost $19,004,180 19 Its earnings for 1855 amounted to $4,321,-793 86 Its expenses $1,727,878 62 Net profit $2,593,915 24. This left, after paying interest on debt, 16 per cent. profit on the stock. This was not all divided, however, but a large portion applied to a sinking fund for paying off the debt.

The road was worked for 40½ per cent. of the gross receipts. It transported, in 1855, 2,213,-292 tons of coal, besides other freight, and passengers.

The rail road is 93½ miles long. The freight charged on coal for that distance was $1 65 54-100. And the cost to the company of transporting it that distance was 54 cents and 38-100 of a cent per ton.

ANTHRACITE COAL.—A valuable deposite of anthracite coal has been discovered on the farm of A. W. Cozzens, about 25 miles from Petersburg, Va. A company was at once started in Petersburg to work the mine. They know the value of coal there.

We have been amused with the following article from the Warrenton News:

"*Foggism.*—There are some people whose faculties are all retrospective; they are, or at least pretend to be, blind to all that is passing around them. They shuffle along with averted eyes, constantly whining after "the light of other days." With them the men of the present day are pigmies, and those of the past "giants" and with an air of profound gravity they utter jeremiads over the degeneracy of their contemporaries. Among individuals this is simply ridiculous; but, when a journalist is afflicted with this hallucination, it becomes a serious matter, as he more or less influences the community where he resides.

"Our attention has been drawn to this subject by a recent comparison in one of our exchanges between the Legislatures of 1811, '12 and '13, and the late one of 1856 and '57. Of course, Old Fogy is in ecstacies as he contemplates the "intellectual giants" of the golden age of North Carolina. As a plain matter-of-fact man we draw quite a different conclusion. It is to those "giants" we are indebted for the *soubriquet* of "Rip Van Winkle." We do not deny their abilities as jurists or orators, but as legislators they were evidently incapable of keeping pace with modern progress. Whether this arose from an excess of Whiggery or a deficiency of common sense, may be a mooted question. But no man can deny that "internal improvement" was an unknown word in the political vocabulary of North Carolina, until Democracy, like Jack the Giant Killer, extirpated the race of old-time giants, whose absence in the legislative halls our contemporary so pathetically deplores.

"If these regretted "intellectual giants" had exhibited one-half of the public spirit of their successors in the Legislature, the grass would not now be growing in the once busy streets of a certain locality. But fogyism cannot see this, or would not see it if it could."

The allusion here is of course to an article in the Observer of the 19th ult., in which the names of some of the great men who figured in the Legislatures in former years were mentioned, in comparison with the body of *great men* who recently spent some two or three months and fifty thousand dollars of the State's money in Raleigh.

It is certainly refreshing to see a paper printed in Warren county claiming for the democratic party all the honor of internal improvements in North Carolina—Warren county, in which unmitigated democracy abounds, in the proportion of about seven democrats to one whig. Will any body be kind enough to point to a vote ever given by a member of the Legislature from Warren county in favor of any measure of Internal Improvements? Or to any similar vote of any member from its equally democratic neighbors, Nash and Edgecombe? We pause for a reply.

Also, we would like to be informed what the Legislature of 1842—the Terrapin Legislature—which was decidedly democratic, did for internal improvements? And what the late democratic Legislature did? Especially what it did for the removal of the grass from "the once busy streets of a certain locality"? If internal improvements had remained an unknown word until democracy coined it, it would never have appeared in the vocabulary of North Carolina.

But let us see what party ruled North Carolina during the years when, according to the Warrenton News, internal improvements were unknown in North Carolina. Up to 1836, when Gov. Dudley was elected as a Whig, the party of Nathaniel Macon,—the Republican party as it was called—had been in the ascendant in all branches of the State government. The democrats of the present day claim to be the lineal descendants of that old Nat. Macon Republican party. Well, when were the internal improvements commenced? Before 1836? Not exactly. They were commenced in 1837. From 1837 to 1850, the government of the State was almost exclusively in the hands of the Whigs What a wretched attempt at humbug is it, therefore, to claim for democracy the credit of the internal improvements in North Carolina. It is only within the last five or six years that a democrat could be found who did not charge the system upon the Whigs as a reproach.

It is very certain that all democrats, either young or old, do not concur with the Warrenton News in its estimate of the character of the late democratic Legislature; for not only do young and old speak of it as a body with contempt, but the venerable gentleman whose opinion led to our comparative view, is himself a democrat. But then he has mind enough to form a sensible opinion on that or any other subject.

We have never said, nor thought, that "the men of the present day are pigmies." In the very article on which the News comments, we said directly the reverse. But it suits the *honest* purposes of democracy, as represented by this one of its organs, to attribute such a sentiment to us, whilst taking care to suppress what we did say.

There *are* great men in North Carolina, but they are generally in private stations, either of choice or necessity. We are not, nor pretend to be, blind to all that is passing around us. It only suits democracy, as represented by the Warrenton News, falsely to assert that we are so.

CONGRESS.—The Senate reconsidered the vote on the passage of the bill to enable Minnesota to become a State, and then reconsidered the provision inserted on motion of Mr. Biggs, that none but citizens of the United States shall be allowed to vote. This had been adopted in the Senate, after a long debate, by a vote of 27 to 24, but now it was stricken out, by a vote of 31 to 22. Every free soiler in the Senate, and every Northern democrat except Mr. Brodhead, voted to reconsider; and thus to allow foreigners, unnaturalized, to vote. The opposition to the granting of this greatest privilege of citizenship to the myriads of foreigners with which that region swarms, many of whom cannot even speak a word of English, was thus confined almost entirely to the Southern Senators.

In the House of Representatives, the whole session of Wednesday, up to 6½ o'clock, was devoted to the case of Mr. Gilbert, one of the four members proposed to be expelled for corruption. The proceedings and debate were merely preliminary to an open trial before the House, which Mr. Gilbert demanded (doubtless because there is too little of the session remaining to bring it to a close.)

A great struggle, occupying nearly all of another day's session, was made to get up the river and harbor bills, and particularly the bill to make a further appropriation for the improvement of the Cape Fear, below Wilmington. The object was to pass these or defeat the regular appropriation bills, and to prevent the trial of the corruption cases; and the chief actor in the movement was Mr. Washburne of Illinois, (free soiler.) But the attempt was unsuccessful, for on Thursday, the House, under the operation of the previous question, passed the Miscellaneous, the Army and Navy Fortification, and the Ocean Mail Appropriation bills; also acted on the Senate's 50 amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill. Tabled by five majority.

The Sub-marine Telegraph bill has passed both Houses.

During Thursday's sitting, Messrs. Wright of Tennessee and Sherman of Ohio, had an altercation, when the latter threw a handful of wafers in the face of the former, who resented the insult with a blow. The parties were then separated. It is supposed the affair will lead to a duel.

This affair grew out of the following, which we find in the Union's report of the proceedings on Tuesday.

Mr S. said: I find in the Globe of this morning the following, as having been said in the midst of my remarks on the Kansas amendment:

"Mr. Wright, of Tennessee, (in his seat, in a low tone of voice:) That's a lie."

I wish now that the gentleman from Tennessee may say whatever he desires to say with regard to that remark; whether he is or is not correctly reported, and whether he did use the language attributed to him.

Mr. Wright, of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, in using the language which I am reported to have used yesterday in regard to the statement made by the member from Ohio, I meant no disrespect to this House. I believed at the time and I now believe, that the statement made by that gentleman was untrue. I have no more to say.

Mr. Sherman. I have, under the circumstances, but little to say. This remark was made in so low a tone of voice that it was not and could not be heard in this part of the House. Whether this was intentional or not is for the House to judge. Before I was informed of what was said, the member left the House. From what I could learn, I believed it was the language of blackguardism, induced by excitement and intoxication.

The Speaker. The Chair is of the opinion that the gentleman is not in order.

Mr. Sherman. I supposed it was only necessary to call the attention of the member (with whom my relations heretofore, though not intimate, had been kindly) to the remark I have read to call forth from him a manly retraction. I do not think he has stated enough for that purpose.

Mr. Wright, of Tennessee. I cannot, of course, be expected to bandy epithets with the gentleman from Ohio until he relieves himself from the imputations already cast upon him. That's all I have to say.

After the fight, the House resumed the Gilbert trial.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

The Senate was in session till half past one last night and passed Mr. Hunter's substitute for the House tariff bill, reducing the present tariff twenty per cent. An amendment was also adopted placing a duty of 23 per cent. on raw wool, and wool valued at 20 cents or less per pound, duty free. The bill thus amended was passed.

House.—Mr. Gilbert in his speech of defence denied the truth of the charges. He denounced an attempt of the House to fix a stigma on his character which was unprecedented. He charged the House with great injustice toward him and concluded by stating that he had resigned his seat, which he immediately left. The House was taken by surprise. The resolutions in his case were tabled—ayes 135, noes 98. A letter was submitted from Mr. Matteson setting forth as no trial was allowed Gilbert, he had no right to expect a larger measure of justice, and he had resigned his seat.

Gilbert having resigned, and being no longer subject to the jurisdiction of the House, the resolutions declaring his guilt and to expel him, were laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Orr, 135 to 68.

The House next took up the Matteson case, and a letter was read from him, stating that he had resigned. A motion to lay his case on the table was rejected, 108 to 83. The two resolutions affirming his guilt were then adopted, 145 to 17. And the third, to expel him, was laid on the table.

Mr. Welch of Conn. was then brought up, and after debate it was resolved that the evidence was not sufficient to convict him, and so he goes free.

CHARACTER OF CONGRESS.—In a speech in the House some weeks ago Mr. Quitman said, without intending any personal disrespect, that the House of Representatives, constituted as it is, is one of the last tribunals to which questions of public morals or private honor should be referred.

Such is the character of the House as drawn by one of its leading members who may be supposed to know what he says.

Mr. Buchanan was to leave his residence this morning, and arrive in Washington this evening. The Inauguration will take place on Wednesday.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—Gentlemen:—As the time is near at hand when the new crop of Turpentine will begin to come in, I would respectfully call the attention of the makers and the purchasers to the propriety of paying more strict attention to the manner of putting it up.

As it is now brought to market, it will not do to buy and hold for speculation; but let it be put up in good barrels, and properly glued, and many merchants who now hold off from buying will come into it, instead of leaving in the hands of a few.

I know not how to remedy the evil unless all buyers and shippers will insist upon a strict inspection. It might at first appear to bear a little hard on some, but would eventually work to the benefit of all concerned.

CUMBERLAND.

CHERAW AND THE COAL FIELDS.—A Convention of those in favor of building the Cheraw road has been called—to meet in Cheraw on the 25th inst.

Rail Road Meeting at Troy.—This being Superior Court week at Troy, a meeting was called on Tuesday evening by the citizens of Montgomery, to take into consideration the building of the Cheraw and Coal Field Rail Road. Several speeches were made on the occasion by the following gentlemen, to wit: Dr. J. M. Crump, A. R. Kelly, S. H. Christian, and A. K. McDonald, Esq., setting forth in a very forcible manner the utility and practicability of this Road, &c., after which the meeting appointed a large number of delegates to a contemplated convention to be held at Cheraw, S. C., on the first day of April next, to take into consideration the building of the Road.

We have no doubt but that this Road will be built, and will prove a benefit to the State and more particulary to this part of the State.

Asheboro' Bulletin.

LEGISLATIVE BULLS.—Other Legislatures besides our own occasionally make ludicrous mistakes. A Virginia lawyer once taunted a Pennsylvania Judge with an expression in an Act of the Pennsylvania Legislature, "that the State-house yard should be surrounded by a brick wall, and remain an *open enclosure* for ever." The Pennsylvanian rather got the better of the F. F. V., by referring him to a Virginia Act, entitled "A supplement to an act to amend an act, making it penal to alter the *mark* of an *unmarked* HOG"!

MEXICO.—A paper published in the city of Mexico admits that a treaty has been negotiated between the United States and Mexico, but denies that any land is ceded by it.

SUPREME COURT.

The following opinions have been delivered by the Supreme Court:

By NASH, C. J. In White v W. W. Griffin from Perquimans, judgment reversed and venire de novo. Also, in Dey v Lee, from Currituck, affirming the judgment. Also, in Batten v Foulk, from Johnston, judgment of non-suit. Also, in Pritchard v Fox, from Mecklenburg, affirming the judgment. Also, in Waldo & Co. v Jolly, from Martin, affirming the judgment. Also in Graham & Little v Skinner, in equity from Wake, perpetuating the injunction.

By PEARSON, J. In Low v Lowell, from Moore, directing a venire de novo. Also, in State v Ingold, from Alamance, declaring that there is error in the proceedings. Also, in State *ex rel.* McCoy v Pegram, from Cumberland, declaring that there is error in the order appealed from. Also, in Hatchell v Kimbrough, from Caswell, affirming the judgment. Also, in Blount v Robesen, in equity from Beaufort, directing a decree for plaintiffs.

By BATTLE, J. In Graham v Bridgers, sci. fa. (two cases) judgment that the suits abated. Also, in Andrews v Andrews, from Bladen, judgment reversed. Also, in Gamer v Qualls, from Granville, judgment affirmed. Also, in McKinley v Scott, from Cabarrus, judgment affirmed. Also, in Purvis v Albritton, from Pitt, judgment affirmed. Also, in Archibald v Davis, from Beaufort, judgment affirmed. Also, in Green v Thornton, judgment reversed and venire de novo.

Per curiam—Thompson v Barnes, in equity from Wayne, inquiry directed. Also, in Withers v Withers, in equity from Mecklenburg, issues directed to be tried.

The Court adjourned sine die yesterday, having passed upon all the cases which came before it, and decided a very large number of causes.

Raleigh Register.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Wednesday evening, the 18th inst, by the Rev. Mr. Bobbitt, Mr. HARMAN BUTLER to Miss ABBY FRIZELL, daughter of W. T. Frizell, Esq.

In Charlotte, on the 17th inst., by Rev. Jas. Stacey, Mr. JOHN L. DEATON to Miss SARAH R., eldest daughter of Thomas J. Holton, Esq., Editor of the N. C. Whig.

In Moore county, on the 17th instant, by Wm. Barrett, Esq., PLEASANT SMITH, Esq., to EMILINE, second daughter of Malcom Graham, Esq.

DIED,

In Randolph county, on the 16th inst., in the 44th year of her age, Mrs. RACHEL GRAVES, wife of Samuel Graves, Esq. Also, on the 15th Nov'r last, Mrs. RACHEL GRAVES, mother of Samuel Graves, Esq., aged 100 years.

In Moore county, on the 12th inst., FANNIN MOORE, aged 83 years.

In Moore county, on the 22d instant, ANN ELIZABETH, wife of John A. Gilchrist, formerly of Fayetteville, aged about thirty years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. Feb'y 25 and 26, Strs Magnolia and Fanny, with Brooklyn in tow, with passengers, and goods for Williamson & Overbaugh, J A Pemberton, A A McKethan, Mrs F M Swan, J L Bryan, G W Williams & Co, A D McLean, R Strickland, G H Makepeace, M C Lamont, W B Richardson, D & W McLaurin, P P Johnson, Ray & Pearce, S T Hawley & Son, J H Pritchett, Starr & Williams, J C Fairley, B Rose, J G Cook.

Cape Fear Line. March 1.—Str Flora McDonald, with goods for G W Williams & Co, T C Worth, Worth & Utley, J O Boon & Co, J Ottarburg, H Erambert, J A Pemberton, S J Hinsdale, J J Gilchrist, M A Baker, Mrs L Chapman, W H Carver, J W Bitting.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 26.—Schr Ann Maria from Lockwood's Folly. 27.—Schr Neptune's Bride fm N Yk, Dolphin fm New Berne, Radiant fm Hyde. 28.—Schr. Mediator from Charleston.

OILS, PAINTS, &c.

LINSEED OIL,
TRAIN OIL,
WHALE OIL.

White Lead; Colors; Varnishes; Brushes, &c., &c. Just rec'd and for sale by

J. N. SMITH, Druggist.
Feb'y 11. 81-ilm

The SOUTHERN HARMONY—new edition, revised and enlarged. A further supply of this popular book just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Oct. 10, 1856.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 2.

BACON—	11 a 12	LARD—	13 a
COTTON—		MOLASSES—	
Fair to good,	12½ a 13	Cuba,	50 a 52
Ordin. to mid.	11 a 11½	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny,	22 a 25	Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 0 00
Dundee,	18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 40 a 0 00
FLOUR—		N. C. SPIRITS—	
Family,	7 00 a 0 00	P. Brandy,	1 00 a 00
Super.	6 50 a 0 00	Apple do,	75 a 00
Fine,	6 00 a 0 00	Whiskey,	65 a 00
Scratched,	5 50 a 0 00	WOOL—	17 a 18
GRAIN—		TURPENTINE—	
Corn,	a 1 00	Yellow dip,	2 50 a 0 00
Wheat,	1 10 a 1 20	Virgin,	2 50 a 0 00
Oats,	70 a 0 75	Hard,	1 30 a 0 00
Peas,	1 00 a 0 00	Spirits,	45 a 46
Rye,	90 a 1 00		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Receipts light.
Cotton—Steady and firm.
Flour—Slight variation.
Corn—Occasional sales above present quotations.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Virgin and yellow turpentine 2 85, hard 1 65 Spirits 45, and dull. No. 1 Rosin 3 75. Tar 1 80. Cotton, sales of 62 bales at 13.

At Charleston, cotton 11½ to 13½.

Total receipts of cotton 2,293,954 bales against 2,-362,623 last year. Decrease 68,669 bales.

At New York, Southern Flour declined to 6 70 to 7 85. Southern corn 70 to 73. Middling upland cotton 13¾. Spirits Turpentine 52. Rosin 1 75.

At Cheraw, Cotton 11 to 13. Receipts of the week 949 bales; previously 14,162. Bacon 12½ to 14. Corn 90 to $1. Flour $7 to $7 25.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Executive Committee of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society, are requested to meet in the Town Hall, this evening at 7 o'clock. A prompt attendance is earnestly desired. The following gentlemen constitute the Executive Committee, viz: A. A. McKethan, E. W. Barge, W. McL. McKay, John Waddill, Henry L. Myrover, Jas. G. Cook, A. H. Dewar, John C. Smith, John A. Williams, Edward Spearman, J. P. McLean, Will. Cade, John R Murchison. By order of the Chairman.

J. P. McLEAN, Sec'y.
March 2, 1857. 1t

FOR RENT.

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, corner Mumford and Robeson Streets. Apply to

A. J. O'HANLON.
Feb. 28, 1857. 86-1m

To Hire for the Balance of the Year.

A NEGRO WOMAN, who is a good Cook, Washer and Ironer. Apply to

D. ROSE.
Feb. 26, 1857. 86-1t

PAINTS AND OILS.

5000 LBS Pure WHITE LEAD;
10 Bbls. LINSEED OIL;

Chrome Green,	Copal Varnish,
Umber,	Litharge,
Venetian Red,	Zinc White,
Vermillion,	Chrome Yellow,
Verdigris,	Japan Varnish,
Tanner's Oil,	Lamp Oil,
Red Lead,	Vandyke Brown,
Lamp Black,	Terra de Sienna,
Sweet Oil,	Black Varnish,
Yellow Ochre,	Rose Pink,
Prussian Blue,	Sand Paper,

Paint and Varnish Brushes. For sale by

SAM'L J HINSDALE
March 2, 1857. 86-4wi

POTATOES! POTATOES!!

25 BBLS. Yellow Planting and Mercer Potatoes. Just rec'd and for sale by

C. E. LEETE.
March 2. 85-1t

WM. R. TERRY,

NEWS AGENT.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.

March 2. 1t

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

ON the first day of January, 1857, the Co partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of SCOTT & BALDWIN, was dissolved by mutual consent, O. S. BALDWIN having purchased the entire interest of said firm.

SPENCER SCOTT,
O. S. BALDWIN,

OUR friends and patrons will see at once the necessity for an immediate adjustment of all accounts on our books. Those who owe bills or notes to said firm up to the first of January, are particularly requested to pay without delay.

O. S. BALDWIN is fully empowered to settle all matters belonging to the firm.

SPENCER SCOTT,
O. S. BALDWIN.

Card to the former Patrons of Scott & Baldwin.

IN ENTERING into the above arrangement, the facilities heretofore belonging to this establishment are in no wise lessened. The rare and unequalled advantages hitherto belonging to this House are continued; Mr. SCOTT still remaining in New York, superintending the purchasing and importing of all fabrics manufactured for this, as well as eight other Houses, all emanating from the head concern, over which Messrs. KEEN & SCOTT have exclusive control.

O. S. BALDWIN,
38 Market Street.
Feb. 26th, 1857. 86-12t

TO THE GENTLEMEN OF FAYETTEVILLE.

THE undersigned, successor to the late firm of Scott & Baldwin, desirous of placing within the reach of all the satisfaction arising from the wearing of a garment unexceptionable in its manufacture, will, through the Foreman of his

Merchant Tailoring Department,

wait upon all who may favor him with their measure and orders, **for two days only at the Dobbin House,** Wednesday and Thursday, March 4th and 5th.

Mr. HELZINGER stands unrivalled at the head of his profession, and all garments sold by him warranted to fit, and be as represented.

Respectfully, &c.,
O. S. BALDWIN.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb'y 26, 1857. 1lt

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

THE Eighth Annual Meeting of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, will be held in the town of Edenton, at 5 o'clock, P. M., Wednesday the 15th of April, 1857.

Delegates, Permanent Members, and the Profession generally are requested to attend.

WILL. GEO. THOMAS, M. D.
Secretary N. C. Med. Soc.
Feb 26th, 1857. 86-*tm

JAMES M. PENNINGTON,

RETAILER IN SPIRITOUS LIQUORS,

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.

March 2, 1857. 86-1m

Fresh Garden Seed.

GROWTH OF 1856.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE has received a very large supply of Garden Seed, which he offers at wholesale and retail.

These seeds were selected for him and are all genuine.

ALSO,

Blue Grass Seed.
Lucerne Seed.
Chinese Sugar Cane Seed and Onion sets.

S. J. HINSDALE.
Jan. 18, 1857. 78-6wi

Pay Up.—Those indebted to this office for subscription, advertising and printing, will oblige us by settling their accounts with our agent, Mr. C. C. McCrummen, who will attend the Courts in this Circuit for the purpose.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I WILL sell at Auction on the premises, in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in May next, the LOT and HOTEL and other buildings at present occupied by Alex. Carter, situated in the centre of the Village, on the principal street. The House is large, well built and nearly new—the front building has eight comfortable rooms with fire places, and two others in the attic,—there is a spacious addition in the rear, in which are a dining room and several good bed rooms. Upon the premises are all necessary outbuildings, Kitchen, Smoke-house, Stables, Shelters, &c., a good Garden and well of good Water. Also, a small House well fitted for a store, and two offices for Lawyers. All the Furniture in the Hotel belonging to James Melvin, will be sold at the same time and on the same terms. Also, two lots adjoining each other, containing one acre of land, upon one of which there is a small dwelling house.

The property will be sold on a credit of one, two, three and four years. Bonds with approved security, drawing interest from date, the interest payable annually, will be required of the purchaser or purchasers before the possession is given.

THO. C. SMITH, Attorney
for JAMES MELVIN.
Feb'y 26, 1857. 86-ts

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having, at February term, 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Robeson county, taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of William Blount, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the Estate of the deceased, to present the same, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Debtors to the Estate will make immediate payment

JOSEPH THOMPSON, Adm'r.
CHARITY BLOUNT, Adm'x.
Feb'y 25, 1857.

FURTHER NOTICE.

HAVING obtained an order of Court to that effect, we shall, on THURSDAY the 19th day of March next, at the late residence of William Blount, dec'd, expose to public sale,

70 head of Cattle; 250 Sheep; 7 Mules; 5 Horses; 1000 bushels of Corn; 20,000 lbs. of Fodder; 50 bushels of Peas; 100 Hogs; Farming Tools; Black-smith Tools; Carts; Wagons; Household Furniture; 1 Buggy; 1 Barouche; 1 Sulky; &c., &c., &c.

At the same time and place we will hire out until the first day of January next, about **40 SLAVES.**

Terms of sale: Six months credit,—the purchaser giving bond and approved security before the property is removed.

The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, and be continued from day to day.

JOSEPH THOMPSON, Adm'r.
CHARITY BLOUNT, Adm'x.
Feb'y 25, 1857. 85*3w
Carolinian copy.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N C., March 1, 1857:

G W Bullard, Jno D Boylan, Alex'r A Bethune, Miss Kate Blue, Mrs S J Benton.

Willis Cole, Eliza Canida, Mrs Jessy Crockron, Chas Colvin, Edtr Communicator 2, Henry Colman, James Cameron.

James C Dollar.

Col F J Faison.

Wm Gappens.

Jesse Harding, Mathias Haller, Edward Harper, Calvin Hartley, Headen & Bynum, Jas P Hodges, Tily Hall, Susan Hall, Ben Herring.

Mrs Martha A Johnson, Mary M Jones, Johnes & Barber.

John Kelly, N R King, A G Kern.

Isaac Manuel, Col S Murchison.

Arch'd D McKay, Francis McDaniel 2, A A McKennon, Anna McMillan, A B McFadyen, Margaret McNeill, A T McDuffie.

W Price 2, Murray & Peacock.

J W Smith, Jno D Shaw, J J Spell, Sarah Simmons, Martha Valentine, A Valentine.

D & W Wallis, Henry Williams, Ambrose J White, Issabella J Williams, Nancy Whitington, Jno Weeber, Isaac S Williams, J H Widliams.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please state that they are advertised.

J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February 26th, 1857.

Elizabeth Stanback, Thomas Ingram, George Dunlap and wife Anna P., Joseph B Ingram, Wincy C Allen, Eliza K Sibley, Catharine Parr, Jeremiah Ingram, Benjamin F. Ingram, Matthew W Burroughs and wife Julia, Woodson Crump and wife Clementine, Eben D Ingram, *against* Samuel P. Ingram, Martin P. Myers and wife Wincy, Roland Crump and wife Sarah, Presley N Ingram, Risden H Bennett and wife Ann, Benjamin Ingram, John B. Ingram and Eben N. Ingram.

Petition for Re-Probate of the Will of Jeremiah Ingram, dec'd.

IT appearing from the affidavit of Benjamin I. Dunlap, Executor of said Jeremiah Ingram, dec'd, that Samuel P. Ingram, Martin P. Myers and wife Wincy, three of the Defendants, are not residents of this State but reside in the State of Mississippi: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, (a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville,) commanding said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the cause will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, this 26th day of February, A. D. 1857.

86*6t] J. WHITE, Clk.

Sale of Clothing, &c.

At Auction.

I WILL proceed to sell at private sale, until Monday night, March 2d, the Goods formerly belonging to James McPherson, consisting of

Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

And on Monday night I will proceed to close out the balance then remaining on hand AT AUCTION.

Terms liberal, and will be made known at time of sale.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON, Trustee.
Feb'y 26, 1857. 85-tt

1857.

Garden Seeds!!

Warranted the Growth of 1856.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of Garden Seeds, comprising every variety, from the celebrated Gardens of JOHNSON, ROBBINS & Co., Wethersfield. These Seeds have been sold here for the last 5 years and always given perfect satisfaction.

For sale by JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Catalogues will be furnished gratuitously upon application.

Jan'y 14, 1857. 73-12m

678 BAGS PERUVIAN GUANO. Just received.

A. W STEEL
Feb'y 26. 85 1t*2wi

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road Company are requested to meet at the Red Banks, in Robeson county, on Saturday the 7th March, on important business.

MANY STOCKHOLDERS.
Feb'y 24. 85-2t

DR. W. J. MUNROE,

HAVING located in Fayetteville, will attend to all calls.

Feb'y 24. 85-3m

JOHN P. SAMPSON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give particular attention to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

Feb'y 25, 1856. 85-tf

NO HUMBUG!

THE subscriber is now prepared to fill all orders for

Superior Water Buckets.

He manufactures North Carolina materials—he employs North Carolina capital and labor,—and he solicits North Carolina patronage. By giving him a trial, and by comparing his with Northern prices, he hopes to be able to make a favorable showing. A TRIAL is what he wants.

Messrs. WORTH & UTLEY of this place are Agents for the sale of the above Buckets.

G. H. MAKEPEACE.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 17, 1857. 82-y

NORTHERN IRISH POTATOES.

25 BBLS. received this morning, for sale by JAS. G. COOK.

Feb'y 16, 1857. 82-2w

LAW AND EQUITY REPORTS.

JONES'S 3d Law and 2d Equity, just completed, for sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

Feb'y 13, 1857.

Emily R. Gause by her Committee vs. James H. Lane and wife, and others.

Bill for sale of Negroes and relief.

IN obedience to an order in the above case from the Court of Equity for Marlboro' District, S. C., I will sell, on Thursday, the 5th day of March next, at the Market House, in the Town of Wilmington, N. C., to the highest bidder, the following named

NEGROES,

to-wit: Robert and wife Lucinda, and child Mary, Hannah, Sam, Dick and Kitty. Terms—one, two and three years, with interest payable annually on the whole amount from day of Sale. Purchasers to give bond with two or more sureties and a mortgage of the negroes to secure the payment of the purchase money, and pay for papers.

A. D. CAMPBELL, Committee.

Feb'y 12, 1857. 82-15dtW

FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell my **PLANTATION** on the West side of Cape Fear, 2 miles below Fayetteville. I would sell 500 acres or more; it consists of River Swamp and Sand Hill Land.

Also my House and Lot on Ramsey Street.

One Lot corner Dick and Person Streets.

One House and Lot corner of Frink's Alley and Orange Street.

10 Shares Cape Fear Bank Stock.

12 Shares Plank Road Stock.

M. N. LEARY.

Fayetteville, Dec'r 1, 1856. 61tf

A CARD.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his old friends and customers that he can be found at the Store of C. E. Leete, where he will be glad to see them. J. B. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 8, 1857. 72-tf

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENT.

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,

55 Chambers Street and 33 Reade Street,

OPPOSITE THE PARK,

WILL be prepared on and after Jan'y 1st to open their SPRING IMPORTATION, comprising an extensive and varied assortment of choice, novel and desirable

Silk and Fancy Goods,

Adapted especially to the wants of first class North Carolina Merchants, and which will be offered at the very lowest market prices.

Jan'y 1, 1857. 71-3m

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will resume its operations again on MONDAY, the 8th of SEPTEMBER.

The charges will be the same as they have been for the last year. Board $10 per month, including washing, lights, &c.

L. C. GRAVES, A. M., who has served us so long and efficiently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfaction of all.

Mr. Stradella will continue in charge of the Music Department; and Mrs. Stradella the Department of Painting, &c. H. A. BIZZELL,

Sec'y Board of Trustees.

Clinton, July 25, 1856. 59-tf

Book Agents Wanted.

THE Subscriber, having taken the General Agency for getting subscribers to and delivering Hawks's History of North Carolina, now in process of publication by Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son of Fayetteville, is desirous of entering into an engagement with one or more active, intelligent and reliable persons in each of the Judicial Circuits, to canvass their respective parts of the State, or particular counties, thoroughly. Immediate application is desired, as sample copies of the first volume will will be ready in a few days.

Undoubted testimonials as to character must accompany each application. Address

H. W. HORN.

Fayetteville, Dec. 9, 1856. 64-

HARPER'S WEEKLY JOURNAL.

SPECIMEN copies of this new work may be seen at the Book Store, where subscriptions will be received. We will deliver it in Fayetteville, free of postage, at $2 50, cash in advance, (which will be a saving of the postage to subscribers.)

Jan'y 10. E. J. HALE & SON.

F. DAVISON, M. D.,

Surgeon Dentist,

INTENDING to locate permanently in Fayetteville, hopes to make it the interest of all who need the services of a Dentist to give him the care of their Teeth. Having had eight years' experience, and being acquainted with the work of the best Dentists North or South, he pledges himself to give all operations entrusted to his hands that careful thorough work and complete finish, that it cannot be bettered by any Dentist in the United States.

Persons having teeth that are considered hopeless, and past redemption, will do well to give him a call before having them extracted, as thousands of teeth are sacrificed that the requisite knowledge and skill would save and make useful.

Please give him a trial, and if he does not redeem his pledge will forfeit his work.

☞Office at Fayetteville Hotel.

Dec'r 26, 1856. 68tf

He will wait on Ladies at their residences if desired.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE undersigned will pay the highest cash price for YOUNG NEGROES. Letters addressed to either of us at Laurinburgh, Richmond county, will have prompt attention.

D. C. McINTYRE.
DANIEL M. McLAURIN.

Laurinburgh, Dec. 26, 1856. 68tf

JUST RECEIVED.

20 QUARTER BOXES RAISINS.
20 Half " "
20 Boxes Soda Biscuit.
20 " Cheese.

For sale by C. E. LEETE.

Dec'r 15. 65tf

BOOKBINDING

OF all kinds, is executed in the best manner. Old common Prayers, Bibles, and others, rebound in the same style they were before. This will save the repurchase of new books. Librarians connected with colleges, and other societies, and also gentlemen residing at a distance, will find it a matter of economy to get their books bound here, as a deduction of prices will be made upon large orders. Pack them and send them with particular directions to this establishment; and when finished, they will be carefully repacked and returned without delay.

I have the best stock of materials; and workmanship will compare with any either at the North or South.

Apply for a list of Binding prices before going elsewhere. The undersigned respectfully solicits a share of patronage. THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,

Anderson Street.

Nov. 5, 1856. 57-y

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 2 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.

August 27, 1856. 34tf

More New Goods.

THE subscriber is receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, consisting of almost every thing in the way of

GROCERIES,

Hardware and Hollow-ware,

—ALSO—

Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Fish, &c.,

All of which he will sell cheap for Cash, barter for Produce, or on short time. Store recently occupied by Troy & Marsh, near the Dobbin House.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Oct. 15, 1856. 18tf

A RARE CHANCE!

The Furniture and Fixtures of the Fayetteville Hotel for sale.

THE subscribers having fully determined to sell the above named Property, now offer it to an enterprising man upon liberal terms.

This Hotel enjoys a large custom from the adjoining counties and from the travelling public, with a prospect of future increase. What it has done and is now doing can be seen by any one wishing to purchase referring to the books.

The situation of the building is such that it commands the greater part of the custom coming to and passing through this place.

For the amount of capital invested, there is no business that a person could engage in that would pay as well. J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

Sept. 11, 1856. 38tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.

March 24, 1855. 80-tf

DOBBIN HOUSE!

POWERS & TROY, PROPRIETORS.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment announce to the public, that owing to the constantly increasing patronage extended to them, they have been induced to enlarge the accommodation by the addition of an extensive Dining Room on the lower floor, and suite of Rooms on the second floor; thus enabling them to accommodate all who may favor them with a call. And they pledge themselves to an increased exertion to give satisfaction to their patrons.

Spacious Stables attached and careful Ostlers in attendance.

The eligible location of the Establishment, with the experience of the Proprietors in providing for the comfort of their patrons, they hope will secure to them a liberal share of the travel.

The Western and Southern Stages arrive at and depart from this House.

Carriages in attendance on arrival and departure of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers. Horses and Carriages furnished at any notice for carrying travellers to any part of the adjacent country.

J. W. POWERS. W. C. TROY.

Fayetteville, May 12, 1856. 3tf

WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitford's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.

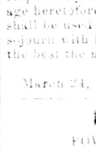
JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

SPRING SUPPLY.

Dr. JAS. F. FOULKES,

Corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,



WOULD respectfully call the attention of his friends and customers to his complete stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, Oils, Paints and Dye-Stuffs,

Which he is now receiving, and will offer at prices as low as they can be bought at in this market. His object is to sell Medicine that can be depended upon, as he buys none but the genuine article.

Constantly on hand

Burning Fluid, Camphene, Spirits Turpentine; Alcohol, Brandies and Wines, (for Medical purposes); Congress Water, Citrate Magnesia, East India Castor Oil.

March 15, 1856. 87-tf

ROBERT D. GREEN,

(LATE GREEN & WEAR,)

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

R. D. G. begs to return his sincere thanks to the public for the kind patronage so liberally bestowed upon the late Firm, and informs them he has bought the interest of J. S. Wear, and will continue the business in all its branches at the old stand, under his entire superintendence.

N. B. All Watches left with him for repair will be taken apart in the presence of the owners, and the necessary repairs pointed out to them and a written contract given for the same, which work will be warranted for two years.

On hand and for sale now, the most varied and choice selection of CLOCKS and other time pieces that has ever been offered to the public in North Carolina, which he will sell at New York prices, and also WARRANT for two years.

All debts due to and by the late firm will be paid and received by R. D. GREEN.

August 25, 1856. 34-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 130 Acres, known as the

MUMFORD SWAMP.

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

Valuable Brick Store and Lot

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.

Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.

All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.

THO. J. CURTIS.

Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

FREIGHTING

ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

AT a meeting of the Boat owners interested in navigating the Cape Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington.

On motion, D. McLaurin was called to the Chair, and R. M. Orrell was appointed Secretary.

On motion of James F. Marsh,

Resolved, That from and after the 1st day of January, 1856, **Cash will be required upon the delivery of all Freights** at Wilmington and Fayetteville respectively.

On motion of J. D. Williams,

Resolved, That each of the Steamboat Companies on the Cape Fear River, from and after the 1st of January, 1856, will carry Guano from Wilmington to Fayetteville at 10 cents per bag. Lime at 25 cents per cask, and ground Plaster at 20 cents per cask, and that a

REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

from the printed and established rates on all other articles will be made from and after that date, all Cartage and Drayage being paid by the shippers.

On motion of James Banks,

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the town papers.

D. McLAURIN, Chairman.

R. M. Orrell, Sec'y.

Dec. 24, 1855. 65-tf

North Carolina Readers.

THE Undersigned are prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, *upon very favorable terms,* to Teachers, Booksellers, Merchants, Book Pedlars, and others, the **SERIES of NORTH CAROLINA READERS,** Nos. 1 and 2, by Professor Hubbard, of the University of North Carolina, and No. 3 by Calvin H. Wiley, Esq. now Superintendent of Common Schools. E. J. HALE & SON.

Cape Fear Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THREE HUNDRED and EIGHTY-FIVE Acres of Land on Cape Fear River below Smith's Ferry, in Cumberland county, running with the river to the lands of Mrs. Byrd.

A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats and the usual crops of the river lands. The part uncleared has on it some good swamp, which may be easily prepared for use.

It will be sold on a credit of twelve months. Persons wishing to buy can call on the owner at this place.

J. G. SHEPHERD.

April 8 94-tf

BEDSTEADS! BEDSTEADS!!

JUST received from the Manufacturer, Ira Hersey, a supply of

BEDSTEADS

of various patterns, and made of good seasoned timber. These Bedsteads are manufactured in this place, and can be sold to dealers as low as they can be got from the North. Call and examine.

A. M. CAMPBELL.

April 9. 94-y

FOR SALE.

TIN PLATE,
Sheet Iron,
Iron Wire,
Zinc, and Tin Ware and Stoves of various patterns. By

C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square.

Sept. 23. 42-

GUANOES.

758 BAGS PERUVIAN;
327 do. COLUMBIAN.

Not only has the cost of using these Guanoes in connexion been very much diminished, but experiments have proved that the phosphate, so much wanting in the Peruvian, not only increases the yield, but combined with the Columbian makes the crop much more certain.

For sale by D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 6, 1856. 54tf

J. C. Thomson

IS now receiving a large and complete STOCK OF GOODS in his line, viz:

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

for CASH, or to *prompt paying customers.*

He returns his thanks to his customers for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same. J. C. THOMSON,

Market Square.

September 3, 1856. 36tf

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

STARR & WILLIAMS are now receiving a very large STOCK, embracing every thing in the Dry Goods line with

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Silk and Straw Bonnets, Umbrellas, and Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

Which they will sell CHEAP for Cash or approved Notes, at WHOLESALE only. We invite Merchants visiting this market to examine our stock.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.

August 27, 1856. 34tf

SECOND STOCK THIS FALL.

STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR

Second Fall & Winter Stock of Goods,

To which they call the attention of Merchants making their purchases in this market.

Oct. 16, 1856. 48-tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the bet manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.

November 2. 45t

Fire Insurance.

I REFER our readers to the annual statement of the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, which will be found in another column. This successful institution was incorporated by the Legislature of Connecticut in 1819, with a perpetual charter. Its capital is $500,000, and its accumulations exceed $800,000 more, making its entire assets over $1,300,000, invested as detailed in the statement referred to. These results indicate that during the period of nearly forty years since its organization, (without a single change of its chief officer,) its business has been conducted with judgment and prudence. It has been thus far successful in an eminent degree, discharging, as we are informed, all its obligations by the payment of about *ten million dollars* for losses, without asking a day's delay in any instance. It has had but little litigation, notwithstanding the immense number of transactions made. In order to attain as much *certainty* as possible in such a business as insurance, it has been the practice of the Company, for several years, at great labor, carefully to classify and arrange their risks into about fifty distinct classes, so as to ascertain the amount insured on each class, the amount of premiums received thereon, and the amount of losses upon each. This classification, extending over a long period, and covering property to a very large amount, furnishes reliable data, and presents a sound, substantial basis of actual experience, upon which to conduct its business. Insurance is not a matter of luck or chance, as many suppose; its hazards are ascertainable, and its principles are capable of being reduced to a system, the practical working and results of which are as certain as that of any other business. The Ætna Company, by adhering rigidly to its system and placing its business upon a healthy basis, has obtained the confidence of the community to an extent surpassed by no other Company in the U. States, and has increased its business and its income from year to year with a steady growth. One great source of its security is the wide distribution of its risks—a policy which it pursues with great strictness—limiting the amount to be covered in each locality. By this course it has passed, with comparative impunity, through some of the most sweeping and destructive fires, which have swallowed up other companies less cautious in their business. It is a system like this, based upon experience, which gives stability and soundness to a company, and to the assured confidence and security.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONN.

INCORPORATED 1819. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Capital $500,000. Assets 1,307,903 42.

T. K. BRACE, President. E. G. RIPLEY, Vice President. T. A. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.—T. K. Bruce, S. Tudor, J. Church, R. Buell, M. A. Tuttle, E. Flower, E. A. Bulkeley, R. Mather, E. G. Ripley, S. S. Ward, H. Z. Pratt, G. F. Davis, A. Dunham, D. Hillyer, T. A. Alexander, W. Keney.

ASSETS: JANUARY 1, 1857.

Cash in hand and in Phœnix Bank,			$63,733 80
Cash on special deposite in Hartford Bks.			226,125 00
Cash in Agents' hands, balances,			124,860 08
Money due, secured by mortgage,			6,751 08
Real estate, unencumbered,			47,635 01
Bills receivable,			20,109 98
72 Mortgage Bonds, 6 and 7 per cent.,			72,000 00
9 Income Bonds, 7 "			4,500 00
10 Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per cent.,			10,200 00
10 Hartford City Bonds, 10 "			10,000 00
5 Milwaukee City Bonds, 10 "			5,000 00
500 shares Hartford & N. Haven R. R. stk,			60,000 00
105	Hartford & Providence ditto,		5,250 00
107	Boston & Worcester ditto,		9,630 00
150	Connecticut River ditto,		11,250 00
50	Connecticut River Co. ditto,		1,250 00
50	Stafford Bank Stock,		5,150 00
50	Citizens' "	Waterbury,	5,150 00
36	Eagle "	Providence,	1,872 00
300	Phœnix "	Hartford,	32,400 00
200	Farm & Mech. "	"	27,000 00
308	Exchange "	"	16,016 00
240	State "	"	31,200 00
200	City "	"	12,300 00
200	Bk Hf'd Co. "	"	10,600 00
50	Conn. River "	"	10,050 00
206	Hartford "	"	29,368 00
100	Charter Oak "	"	12,000 00
115	Mech. & Trad. "	Jersey City,	1,500 00
100	Merchants' Ex. "	New York,	10,800 00
200	North River "	"	10,500 00
800	Mechanics' "	"	23,400 00
150	Bk N. America "	"	16,200 00
200	Bank America "	"	23,600 00
200	" Republic "	"	24,400 00
100	" Commonwealth Stk "		10,200 00
180	" of New York, "		21,600 00
480	Broadway Bank Stock, "		15,600 00
100	People's " "		11,000 00
200	Union " "		23,600 00
400	Hanover " "		10,000 00
443	Ocean " "		11,907 00
400	Metropolitan " "		22,000 00
148	Butchers' & Drovers' "		13,062 50
100	Importers' & Traders' "		21,600 00
100	Amer. Ex. Bk Stock, "		22,800 00
203	" scrip, "		3,331 47
10	Merchants' " "		27,265 00
450	Market " "		16,500 00
128	City " "		3,255 00
220	Nassau " "		12,760 00
239	Manhattan Co. " "		9,521 50
250	Phœnix " "		5,700 00
125	" rights, " "		200 00
100	U. S. Trust Co. Stock, "		10,800 00
150	N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co. Stk,		24,000 00
200	Ohio " " "		19,200 00
			$1,307,903 42

LIABILITIES:—Unsettled Claims not due, $166,609 15

☞ Agent of the above Company in Fayetteville, N. C., E. J. HALE.

STANDARD LITERATURE.

THE Waverly Novels 27 vols. cloth and half calf;
Cooper's Novels;
Irving's Works, 15 vols;
Prescott's Conquest of Peru and Mexico;
" Lives of Ferdinand and Isabella;
" Life of Philip the 2d;
Benton's 30 years in the U. S. Senate, 2 vols;
The Statesman's Manual, 4 vols;
Encyclopedia Americana, 14 vols;
Lossing's Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution;
Webster's Works, 6 vols;
Colton's Life and Times of Henry Clay;
Memoir of S. S. Prentiss of Miss;
Pictorial Life of Andrew Jackson;
Memoir of Wm. Wirt by Kennedy;
Life of Wise and Virginia Politics in 1855;
Garland's Life of John Randolph;
Democracy in America, by De Tocqueville;
Abbott's Life of Napoleon, 2 vols; Abbott's Histories;
Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry;
Life of Wm. Pinckney of Md;
Bayard Taylor's India, China and Japan;
Com. Perry's Japan Expedition;
Lieber on Civil Liberty and Self Government;
The Physical Geography of the Sea, by Lieut. Maury,
Liberty and Slavery, by Bledsoe of Virginia;
Southey's Common Place Book;
Life and Corres. of Southey;
The Spectator;
Wilson's Tales of the Borders;
The Scottish Gael, or Manners, Antiquities, and Customs of Scotland;
The Scots Worthies, by John Howie;
Lockhart's Life of Walter Scott;
Chambers's Life and Works of Robert Burns,
Hamilton's Discussions in Philosophy and Literature;
Life and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey;
The Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland;
Chambers' Miscellanies;
Proctor's History of the Crusades, illustrated;
Woodfall's Junius; Hannah More's Works;
Plutarch's Lives; Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson;
Novels and Tales by Maria Edgeworth;
Addison, Burke and Johnson's Works;
Millman's Gibbon's Rome;
Hallam's Works; Cosmos, by Humbolt;
Men and Women of the 18th Century by Houssaye;
The Guide to Social Happiness, by Mrs. Ellis;
Family Monitor by the same Author;
Hume and Macaulay's Histories of England;
The Modern British Essayists, 7 vols;
Shakspeare, Byron, Moore, Scott, Hemans and other Poets in various syles of binding; The Boston Edition of the British Poets, &c., &c.

Oct. 29 E. J. HALE & SON.

"The Old North State in 1776," by Caruthers,—first Series. A further supply just received.

Also, the 2d Series of the same work.

Jan'y 2, 1857. E. J. HALE & SON.

GREENSBORO' HIGH SCHOOL,

J. D. CAMPBELL, A. M., Principal.

THE location of this School at Greensboro', N. C., will at once attract the attention of those who have sons to educate. No place in the State is more accessible, and in health and morality it is unsurpassed.

The next session will commence on the 2d Monday in January 1857. For further information address the Principal.

Greensboro', N. C., Nov'r 26, 1856. 61*3m

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of

S. M. THOMAS & BRO.,

For the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile Business at the Store occupied by S. M. Thomas, (Market Square) where we will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected ***Stock of Goods.*** Embracing,

Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Yankee Notions, Hardware, Cutlery, Hollow-ware, and a large and *choice* selection of *GROCERIES,*

(Liquors excepted.)

We respectfully invite our friends and the Public generally to call and examine our Stock before making their purchases, as we are determined not to be UNDERSOLD by any House for CASH.

Prompt and personal attention paid to orders.

S. M. THOMAS,
HENRY T. THOMAS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 2, 1856.

A CARD.

I RETURN my sincere thanks to my friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to me. As I have ample encouragement from my friends, should I remain, and to give everybody the opportunity of trading with *Thomas,* I have concluded to continue business in this City, and solicit the continuation of the patronage of my friends, customers and the public generally, to the concern of S. M. Thomas & Bro.

S. M. THOMAS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 2, 1857. 78*6t

VALUABLE LAND AND MILLS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being determined to move to the South West, is desirous to sell his well known Tract of Land, lying in Stanly county, and on the waters of the Yadkin River containing

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED ACRES.

Said land is well timbered, and that which is cleared is very fertile, and in a high state of cultivation. A good Dwelling House, out Houses, Barns, &c., are upon the said tract.

Belonging to the said tract, is a most

VALUABLE MERCHANT'S MILL,

situated on the Yadkin river; said Mill is entirely new, contains three runners, and is located directly opposite the Yadkin Manufacturing Company. The water power on said tract, is regarded by competent judges as superior to any in the State.

Any amount of Machinery can be used successfully on the river, and roads to and from the Mills are good and superior to any other roads, leading to any other Mill in Stanly county.

Persons wishing to engage in Manufacturing pursuits, would do well to call on the subscriber. He has several other tracts, not adjoining the above, which he would also like to sell.

Terms made easy. Those wishing to buy such property, can at all times find the subscriber on the premises. MARVEL KIRK

Stanly Co., N. C., Feb'y 10, 1857. 82*3m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1857.

Peter and John Russel, Adm'rs of Job Russel, *vs.* William Leonard, Caswell Leonard, Josiah J. Leonard, Frances Ann Leonard, Nancy Russel, Sarah Russel, James Russel, Martha Russel, Frances Russel.

Petition for sale of Land.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Russel, one of the Defendants, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, commanding said James Russel to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's Petition, or Judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and the petition heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday in January, A. D. 1857, and in the 81st year of American Independence.

84*6t] J. WHITE, Clerk.

$500 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the middle of June last, a negro man by the name of SIMON. The said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, and has a young appearance; is upwards of thirty years of age; weighing 140 or 150 lbs. Said negro is very cunning and artful, and may attempt to pass himself as a free negro. According to the best information I can get I am led to believe said negro is lurking in Richmond Co., and on Big Rockfish in Robeson.

I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension of the said boy in any Jail in the State; I will give one hundred dollars reward for proof sufficient to convict any person in a Court of Justice for harboring said negro; or five hundred dollars for proof to convict any person of decoying him off. Any information concerning said negro will be thankfully received.

JOHN FAIRLEY.

Montpelier P. O., Richmond Co., N. C. 70*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

John R. Carter *vs.* Peter Prevatt, Giles Leitch, William W. Gunn.

THIS is a Bill filed in the Court of Equity for the county of Robeson aforesaid, by John R. Carter against Peter Prevatt, Giles Leitch and William W. Gunn, to restrain the said Defendants herein from issuing any Execution on a certain Judgment lately rendered at a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law, held for the county of Robeson, on the 3d Monday in January 1857, in a certain cause wherein Peter Prevatt who sues to the use of Giles Leitch, assignee of William W. Gunn, is Plaintiff, and the said John R. Carter is Defendant.

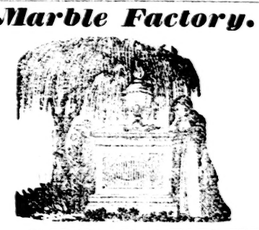
Affidavit has been made before me that the said William W. Gunn is a non resident of this State.

This is therefore to notify said William W. Gunn to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the county of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said Bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso as to him.

R. S. FRENCH, Cl'k & Master in Equity

Feb'y 5, 1857. 80*6w

Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1857. 64ypd

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of HALL & SACKETT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be settled by J. H Hall or A. E. Hall, who alone are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

J. H. HALL,
A. E. HALL,
T. M. SACKETT.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 16, 1856. 70-tf

WHEAT WANTED.

I WANT to purchase 5,000 Bushels Wheat.

JAS. G. COOK.

June 25, 1856. 16-tf

DEEP RIVER COAL.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable rate by the Ton.

WM. McCLANE,
Mining Engineer.

May 21, 1856.

Fresh Peaches in Winter!

THE subscriber has for sale, at the Store of Wm. N. Tillinghast, Fayetteville, a few hundred Cans of FRESH PEACHES, put up the past Summer hermetically sealed, warranted sound.

HUGH McLEAN.

Fox's Island, Harnett county, Dec. 18.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the original Certificate of Stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, standing in the name of David Hart, has been lost or mislaid. I shall make application to the Company for the issuing of a new certificate of stock.

WALTER A. HUSKE,
Administrator of D. Hay.

Feb'y 21, 1857. 84-6w

Headquarters 33d Regiment N. C. Militia.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb'y 21st, 1857.

THE Commissioned Officers commanding Companies in the 33d Regiment North Carolina Militia are hereby commanded to appear with their respective Companies, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Saturday March 21st, 1857, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing a Colonel for said Regiment in place of Col. Chas. Tutterrow, dec'd.

W. A. DEBERRY,
Lt. Col. commanding.

84*3t]

The friends of Maj. A. M. Campbell present him as a suitable person for Colonel of the 33d Regiment. Election on the 21st inst.

Feb'y 23, 1857. 84*3t

Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road Company.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company is appointed to be held in the town of Wilmington, on Tuesday the 14th day of March next, to pass upon the amendments to the Charter of said Company. By order of the Board.

H. W. GUION, Sec'y.

Feb'y 13, 1857 83-3t

Auction Emporium.

THE subscriber has opened an Auction Store in the building one door West of the Cape Fear Bank, up stairs, where he will be glad to receive consignments of Goods, Wares, or Merchandize.

☞ Particular attention paid to sales of STOCKS, REAL or PERSONAL ESTATE.

C. E. LEETE, Auctioneer.

Feb'y 9 83-3t

Dr. H. G. McEachin,

having permanently located himself in Troy, Montgomery county, N. C., respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Troy and Montgomery county, in the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. Charges moderate.

Nov'r 1856. 61-6m

LOST.

A NOTE for $160 made by Andrew Jackson Davis payable to the subscriber on January 1, 1856. All persons are forbidden trading for said note and Andrew Jackson Davis is hereby forewarned to pay it to no one but myself.

W. N. D. McMILLAN.

Feb'y 11, 1857. 82*3tpd

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term 1857.

Jane G. Boggan adm'x de bonis non of Randall McKay *vs.* Catharine McKay, Robert McKay.

Petition for Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's Petition, or Judgment pro confesso will be taken against them, and the petition heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in January, A. D. 1857, and in the 81st year of American Independence.

82*6w] J. WHITE, Clerk.

Seventy Likely Negroes.

And 2000 acres of Land for Sale.

Sale on Tuesday, March the 3d, 1857.

AS Agents of Mary Collins, Executrix of the last will and testament of the late Michael Collins, dec'd, we shall offer for sale, at the late residence of Michael Collins, dec'd, one mile Northwest of Ridgeway, Warren county,

70 likely Negroes.

Devised in his will to be sold on a credit of twelve months, bonds to bear interest from date, and satisfactorily secured.

The above negroes are mostly young and very likely. Upwards of 30 between the ages of 8 and 15. Among them is a Shoemaker, Carpenters, Blacksmith, Cooper, and a first-rate Miller, and an old family Weaver—good Cooks, &c.

We shall also sell, on a credit of five years, bonds bearing interest from date, and to be satisfactorily secured—(interest to be paid annually)—all his LANDS, consisting of four tracts: one on Nutbush creek, near the Granville line, containing 800 acres, with a valuable Grist Mill, which has yielded a toll of 500 barrels of corn per annum. Another tract of 72 acres, situated two miles north of Ridgeway, with a valuable Flour Mill upon it, its manufactory equal to any mill in the State. Also another tract, known as the Caswell Drake tract, containing between 4 and 5 hundred acres. Also that very desirable Residence and tract of land on which the deceased lived containing about 450 acres. The three last tracts adjoin, and could be arranged to suit purchasers, though the property will be exposed publicly.

These farms are all situated in a healthy and pleasant section of Warren county, N. C., and in wealthy and highly intelligent neighborhoods. These lands are peculiarly adapted to the growth of Tobacco, Wheat, and Corn. Each tract has improvements upon them; the first and the last named have very comfortable dwelling houses, and every necessary out-house, &c.